FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. CSCE DELEGATE

AU171917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/9/1982 -- On September 17 Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Max Kampelman, U.S. chief delegate at the Madrid reunion of the states participant in the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe. Foreign minister Stefan Andrei participated in the interview. David D. Funderburk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

The guest thanked for the interview granted to him and expressed satisfaction at being received again by the Romanian head of state and at exchanging opinions on problems concerning the Romanian-American relations as also in relation with major aspects of the international political life, particularly in relation to what need be done for helping the Madrid reunion that is to resume proceedings in early November to conclude in best results in tune with the peoples' justified expections.

In the framework the sides highlighted the need for sustained efforts aimed at a constructive development of the reunion so that it may give a fresh impetus to the coherent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act stipulations, may open way to the endorsement of the measures for confidence building and disarmament on the continent, may result in a wide promotion of collaboration, may ensure the consolidation and continuation of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe. At the conclusion of the talks the sides pointed out the importance of continued Romanian-American contacts and consultations, of a strengthened collaboration between the two countries in the spirit of the documents signed at summit level, to the interest of a policy of international peace, security and collaboration. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT DISARMAMENT MEETING

AU171959 Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 17 Sep

[Text] Geneva, September 17 (BTA) -- Yesterday at the plenary session of the Disarmament Committee Bulgaria's representative, Mr Konstantin Tellalov, coordinator of the group of the socialist countries, took the floor. On behalf of the delegations of Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria he dwelt on the results of the sessions of the committee in 1982. The course of the U.S. Government towards all-round preparation of war, towards fulfilling the sinister plans for armament with nuclear and conventional weapons with the aim of the U.S. gaining a military superiority over the socialist community countries destabilizes seriously the international relations and reduces the possibilities of marking a headway in the disarmament negotiations, including those in the Disarmament Committee, said Mr Tellalov. The socialist countries, he continued, has followed constantly the line of constructive negotiations both at the sessions of the committee and at the second special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly.

Their initiatives have been aimed at consolidating peace, at preserving detente, at halting the arms race and at extending the international cooperation, Bulgaria's representative said further. Curbing the nuclear arms race as well as the nuclear disarmament is according to the delegations of the socialist countries, the most important question in the work of the Disarmament Committee, he stressed. They note with satisfaction the growing activity in discussing the questions related to the nuclear disarmament which has found its more concrete expression in the proposal of India's delegation for setting up a group for working out measures for preventing the nuclear war. The constructive approach of the greater part of the delegations towards the negotiations on this subject is met with opposing on the part of the forces which express the interests of the military industrial complex of the U.S.A. and NATO. This is why the delegations of the socialist countries express particular satisfaction with the fact that in the Disarmament Committee there were rejected the misanthropic, militarist concepts of a "limited" and a long nuclear war, Bulgaria's representative underlined.

CERVEN: U.S. ARMY RUNS 'SCHOOL FOR MURDER, SADISM'

AU201340 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 18 September on page 7 carries a 300-word CTK Washington dispatch entitled "Subversionists as Instruments of Washington's Policy." The dispatch, citing AFP, reports the setting up of a "new command for special military operations" as part of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. According to the dispatch, the command, which will be based in Fort Bragg, will be in charge of "commandoes trained for acts of sabotage, subversion and terror as well as other methods of 'unconventional warfare.'" The commandoes will be made up of "the so-called Green Berets, infamous for their cruelty during the war in Vietnam and will include, among other things, a group for psychological warfare, a battalion for civil affairs, as well as units of cutthroats from the Hunter base in Georgia, Fort Lewis in Washington and Fort Devens in Massachusetts."

Quoting an AP report, the CTK dispatch notes that the new units are especially designed for "fighting communism" and that their job will be to organize "armed operations on enemy land and acts of sabotage."

In conclusion, the CTK dispatch says: "In addition, top secret special units are being trained in Fort Bragg that are not subordinated to the new command but are part of the CIA's secret army. However, they, too, are designed, in particular, to liquidate progressive national liberation movements in developing countries."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 September 1982 on page 7 carries a 400-word Stanislav Cerven commentary entitled "Universities for Cutthroats." After recapitulating the main points from the CTK dispatch, Cerven notes that Fort Bragg, the headquarters of the new command, is a "well-known hatchery for bloodthirsty cutthroats" where soldiers are taught that "only he who stops thinking like a human being is good." According to Cerven, recruits must go through a "school of murder" and receive instruction in "sadism." Aside from "breeding" American "murderers," members of South American "fascist" regimes' armies are also being trained in Fort Bragg. Cerven concludes his commentary by saying that the hopes of the "imperialist strategists" that the new commandoes will help them to turn back the clock of history are futile.

RUDE PRAVO: CIA FINANCES POLISH SUBVERSION

AU201307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 82 p 5

["IH"-signed commentary: "Who Finances Them?"]

[Text] KULTURA, the Paris-based periodical of Polish emigres, has published a letter of thanks from Jan Jozef Lipski. The former treasurer of the illegal counterrevolutionary organization KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] conveys in it in moving words his thanks to J. Giedroyc, the chief editor of this incendiary publication, for the money with which he generously subsidized the activities of the reactionary clique in Poland that sought to crush people's power in the country, set up a bourgeois system and -- according to J.J. Lipski's personal confession -- return Poland's western and northern territories to the German revanchists. These are not the first thanks conveyed by the Polish reaction to the Paris KULTURA. Last year, in the Katowice steelworks, Jacek Kuron admitted that for almost 20 years he had been working on dismantling socialism, that his job was that of a professional counterrevolutionary and that he lived in grand style because of the money paid to him in hard currency by this publication. There is no doubt that Kuron, who was one of the masterminds of the recent August street disturbances and the attempts to overthrow by force the state of emergency in the country, has again been adequately rewarded by the Paris KULTURA.

It is as clear as daylight that this cultural periodical, which is published in a small edition and is ignored by the absolute majority of cultural workers and artists in France itself and elsewhere, does not have sufficient financial resources to feed and stuff the pockets of the well-organized militant gang of Kurons, Lipskis, Walesas, Bujaks and others who are stretching out their hands to cash in on their present and future services. The Krakow weekly ZYCIE LITERACKIE has written that "the present KULTURA and KOR are agencies of the CIA, which pays Reagan the 'Polish card.'" [as published] Indeed, no cultural institution is capable of financing the Polish counterrevolution from its own resources. The periodical in Paris, too, is merely a go-between; it acts as a bank distributing the money of American imperialism to the right hands. It is no accident that culture, which figures in the title of the Paris periodical, has become such a bank. Even the ancient emperors knew that beggar's broth may be poured straight into the bowl whereas soldiers' pay must be distributed in a veiled, surreptitious, indirect, in short, in "cultural" form.

HUSAK LEADS DELEGATION FOR BULGARIAN VISIT

Airport Farewell Reported

LD211026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A CSSR party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has left by air today for an official, friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic.

At a festively decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague Comrade Gustav Husak and other members of the delegation were seen off by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Vaclac Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Miroslaw Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other personalities of Czechoslovakia's political and public life.

Delegation Members Listed

LD210844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] A CSSR party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left by air today for an official, friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Other members of the delegation are: Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal prime minister; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovak ambassador to Bulgaria.

PRC DEPUTY INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

AU201135 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] A Chinese Government delegation led by Wang Wenzhe, PRC deputy minister of light industry, arrived in Prague on Friday to take part in the 24th session of the CSSR-PRC Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Zdenek Smely, CSSR deputy minister for technological and investment promotion. Chen Tie, PRC charge d'affaires ad interim in the CSSR, was also present.

AGREEMENT SIGNED AT END OF TALKS WITH BRAZIL

AU201423 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 82 p 2

["JK"-signed report: "Development of Czechoslovak-Brazilian Cooperation"]

[Text] At the close of talks between Czechoslovak and Brazilian delegations on developing economic and trade cooperations, CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban received on Friday, at the Brno International Engineering Fair, Ambassador Ivan Velloso da Silveira Batalha, the head of the Brazilian delegation. In the course of the reception, they signed a joint statement on expanded deliveries of Czechoslovak investment complexes to Brazil and Brazilian iron ore deliveries to Czechoslovakia. Within the framework of this project, the CSSR will deliver, among other things, more than Kcsl billion worth of equipment for the Jorge Lacerda thermal powerplant with a power generating capacity of 350 MW. Possibilities for expanding Czechoslovak-Brazilian economic cooperation were also assessed during the meeting.

The reception was attended by Mamel Antonio de Pimentel Brandao, Brazilian ambassador to the CSSR.

REHOREK RECEIVES VISITING CUBAN ENVOY 17 SEP

AU201425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] On Friday in the Cernin Palace in Prague Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Jorge Bolanos Suarez, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, who is in the CSSR on a working visit. In the course of a friendly talk, they exchanged views on important cooperation. Sidroc Ramos Palacios, Cuban ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

[This is the first reference to Jindrich Rehorek as CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The replacement of Jaroslav Knizka, who held the post before him, has not been announced. On 11 September, RUDE PRAVO last identified Knizka as "CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs." Until very recently, Rehorek was CSSR ambassador to Poland]

TEXT OF CSSR-ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU201710 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

["Joint Communique" on 15-17 Sep visit to the CSSR by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu]

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR 15-17 September 1982 at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. In a cordial and friendly talk they exchanged views on issues pertaining to the further development of relations between the CSSR and Romania and on some topical international questions.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and a bouquet of flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald on Zizkov Hill. He also laid a wreath at the Brno Central Cemetery at the memorial of Romanian soldiers who fell in combat against fascism for the liberation of Czechoslovakia during World War II.

During his stay in the CSSR, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu paid a visit to some production plants of the Klement Gottwald Iron and Steel Works in Ostrava and to the International Engineering Fair in Brno. In Prague he inspected the subway and the construction of the south city [housing development]

During their talks the prime ministers of the CSSR and Romania briefed one another on the results achieved in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th RCP Congress in all spheres of socialist construction in the two countries, assessed the current state and the further prospects of the development in the political, economic and cultural spheres and exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction over the fact that the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the CSSR and Romania continue to develop in harmony with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and in the spirit of documents and conclusions of the meetings at the highest level.

Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Constantin Dascalescu stressed the extraordinary significance of the meetings between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romanian president, in June 1977 in Bucharest and May 1981 in Prague, for the further all-round development and deepening of cooperation between the two communist parties, socialist states and their people.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that the conclusions and agreements adopted at the highest level are being successfully fulfilled. Working meetings of the leading representatives of the two communist parties, parliaments, governments and social organizations are being held to consult and exchange experience. A mutual wish was expressed to continue to further deepen this fraternal cooperation.

The prime ministers paid extraordinary attention to the current state of the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the measures aimed at intensifying it. Positively assessed was the activity of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, of planning agencies and of the foreign trade agencies in implementing agreements and accords concluded at the highest level.

The importance of the further development of production cooperation and specialization was emphasized and the view expressed that production cooperation will become a dynamic factor of bilateral economic relations. The results of scientific-technical cooperation must contribute to this more than has been the case to date.

In this respect it was agreed that the appropriate ministries will speed up actions of production cooperation and specialization in the sphere of raw materials and fuels, engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, metallurgy, chemical industry and in other branches. On this basis, they will ensure increasing mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment and conclude new cooperation and specialization agreements.

The development of the exchange of goods was also assessed, and measures were agreed on for achieving the volume stipulated in the long-term agreement for the 1981-95 period, establishing that endeavors will be made for exceeding it, particularly by a faster growth of delivries on the basis of production cooperation and specialization. It was agreed that the foreign trade ministries will speedily ensure the conclusion of a trade protocol and a contract for the exchange of goods for 1983.

The two sides agreed to develop new forms of joint actions of production cooperation, implement trade cooperation and realize projects in third countries, including corresponding organizational forms.

The prime ministers reaffirmed their countries' determination also in the future to contribute to the development of cooperation within the CEMA framework when fulfilling the comprehensive program and the long-term goal-oriented programs.

An assessment was made of the achievements made in the development of scientific-cultural and educational cooperation, and of cooperation in the sphere of arts, press, radio, television, health, sports and tourism. The two sides expressed the determination to strive for the further development of these relations.

During the visit, the two prime ministers signed a protocol of the meeting of the CSSR and the Romanian prime ministers containing measures for the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the economic sphere. The following documents also were signed: an agreement between the CSSR and the Romanian Governments on the principles of cooperation in the sphere of international transportation; a protocol between the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation on cooperation on third markets; an accord on scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR Ministry of Transport and the Romanian Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

During an exchange of views on the international situation, the two prime ministers affirmed their countries firm will to do everything for disarmament, especially for nuclear disarmament, for strengthening peace and security and for developing international relations and cooperation.

The talks of the two prime ministers were held in the spirit of traditional fraternal friendship, comradely understanding and cooperation.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks and expressed the conviction that they will contribute to the further deepening of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and Romania and their people.

In the name of the Romanian Government, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to pay an official friendly visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MARTINIQUE CP CC

LD202332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Martinique on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

The CPCZ Central Committee stresses that the Communist Party of Martinique, as a Marxist-Leninist vanguard, consistently wages the long struggle of the working class of Martinique for the rights and demands of the working people, against their exploitation by foreign monopolies and the local capital. The CPCZ and the Communist Party of Martinique are united by common aims and firm class solidarity. The telegram stresses in conclusion that the CPCZ will continue actively to strive for further development of traditional comradely cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

LENART, PITRA VISIT BRNO FAIR; USSR DEAL REPORTED

LD202336 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Czechoslovak foreign trade organizations concluded goods exchange contacts worth almost Kcs15 billion at the 24th International Engineering Trade Fair in Brno. Out of this sum export represents over Kcs9.5 billion.

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, got acquainted during their visit to Brno fair today with new Czechoslovak products as well as of foreign exhibitors and with the commerical activity of Czechoslovak foreign trade organizations.

The largest contract was concluded at the fair today between Strojexport and Soyuzvneshstroyimport All-Union Organization. Within the framework of this contract Strojexport will deliver to the USSR next year housing units and industrial halls for builders of transit gas and oil pipelines worth R70 million.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES SOLD TO USSR

LD190412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Representatives of the Czechoslovak foreign trade organization KOVO and the Soviet foreign trade organization Mashpriborintorg have signed a contract at the 24th International Engineering Fair in Brno for the supply of automatic telephone exchanges, television transmitters and telephone sets. Czechoslovakia will deliver 26.5 million rubles worth of these products to the USSR.

HUSAK BRIEFS NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND

LD202134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received in Prague the newly appointed ambassador to the Polish People's Republic, Jiri Divis, who is about to take up his diplomatic post.

HUSAK INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

LD200922 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep (CTK) -- "Our economy follows the path of intensive development, ever broader application of science and technology in production, and rational use of all resources," Czechoslovak Community Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak has said in an interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO, granted before an official friendly visit of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation to Bulgaria.

Czechoslovakia regards as important the further improvement of planning, the management of the national economy, and its participation in all respects in socialist economic integration and international division of labor.

The results of 1981 and the first half of this year show several positive trends in economic development. The external and internal balance of the economy is improving, production is one the rise especially in industry, several economic indicators are better, and the real incomes of the population are increasing, he said.

Results show that the main points of the program set by the 16th Congress of Czechoslovak Communist Party are being fulfilled. However, many problems are yet to be resolved, but good prerequisites exist for coping with tasks.

"An exacting but realistic road to the fulfillment of the program of further economic, social and cultural development of society is, primarily, consistent application of the strategic line of higher effectiveness and quality of all work," Gustav Husak continued.

The decisive factors in the intensification and growth in the productivity of labour are science and technical progress, he said and stressed the urgent need to secure the development of the agricultural-industrial complex. Measures in crops and livestock production and in the food industry are to raise our self-sufficiency in food production.

"A prime role in our intentions is played by the strengthening of external economic relations, and deeper international division of labour. Decisive in this is our allround cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It is essential to achieve a substantial increase in the export ability of our production and effectiveness of foreign trade," Gustav Husak stressed.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party has welcomed the Soviet proposal that leading officials of fraternal parties and states should hold a conference within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Gustav Husak continued his interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

"The urgency of such exchange of views and adoption of concrete measures is increased by the situation which has arisen in the world in consequence of the policy of embargo and economic discrimination against the socialist countries, pursued by the United States and under its pressure also by several other capitalist countries," he said.

Speaking about Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, Gustav Husak said that the country's international position is firm. The Czechoslovak foreign policy rests on friendship, alliance and allround cooperation with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other fraternal socialist countries. Czechoslovakia plays an active part in the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Gustav Husak went on to say that "we take an active part in the struggle to strengthen peace in the world, eliminate the threat of war, and improve the international situation. We regard this as the most urgent task in the present conditions of sharpened international tension, and therefore fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union which heads the struggle of peace-loving and progressive forces of the world against the militarist course of the United States and its allies."

Czechoslovakia fully supports efforts to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, and Soviet proposals to solve world-wide problems and the situation in different parts of the world, where the aggressive policy of imperialism created flashpoints of crisis. It resolutely opposes the dangerous plans to station medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and is fully determined to strive for deeper detente in Europe and for a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories.

"Czechoslovakia stands firmly on the side of the just struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of discrimination and exploitation, and supports the right of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America to independent political, economic and social development. We emphatically denounce the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and fully support the just struggle of the Arab people for their inalienable rights," Gustav Husak stressed.

"It would be incorrect to remain blind to the fact that the situation in the world has been complicated and the danger of war has increased in consequence of the aggressive policy of imperialism. On the other hand, the forces of peace are swelling and ever more resolutely countering this hazardous policy," the Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president said in his interview to the Bulgarian daily.

SOUTH MORAVIA PARTY LEADERSHIP CHANGES REPORTED

AU201126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

["SVO"-signed report: "To Further Improve the Work of National Committees"]

[Excerpts] A session of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee took place in Brno on Thursday. It was attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. The Regional Committee dealt with improving the work of national committees in the region.

In its conclusion, the session elected Jiri Sponer chairman of the Regional CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission. It released Jan Vanacek from the post of secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee and elected Miroslav Zajic secretary of the Regional Party Committee for party work in agriculture and the food industry and Miroslav Trucka secretary of the Regional CPCZ Committee for Political and Organizational Work.

BRIEFS

MEDIA COOPERATION WITH GDR -- CSSR Deputy Premier M. Lucan received in Prague yesterday K. Blecha, director of the press office of the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is on a working visit in our country. On their talks' agenda was the deepening of CSSR-GDR cooperation in the sphere of information media. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH CUBA, VIETNAM -- In Prague yesterday, CSSR Minister of Communications V. Chalupa discussed further cooperation in the sphere of mail, telecommunications and radiocommunications with his Cuban counterpart, Gonzales Guelmes, and general director of SRV communications (Pham Nien). The two have also been acquainted with the operation of the Prague international telephone and telegraph exchange and other communications facilities. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

BISHOP TAKES LOYALTY OATH -- On 14 September in Prague, in the presence of Miroslav Novak, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, Leo Marceluch, bishop of the Olomouc Diocese of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, took the oath of loyalty to the CSSR before Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

OBZINA ATTENDS CRIME MEETING -- A meeting of national security corps members from Prague and Central Bohemia, held in Prague on 14 September, dealt with the implementation of CPCZ Central Committee's resolution of July 1977 on the struggle against crime in Prague and with stipulating additional tasks aimed at reducing crime. It was attended by CSSR Minister of Interior Jaromir Obzina, Czech Minister of Interior Josef Jung and representatives of the CSSR capital's party, state and youth union bodies. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

WEST SLOVAK HARVEST RESULT -- This year's harvest in the West Slovak region yielded 1,531,859 tons of grain from 351,340 hectares -- an average of 4.36 tons per hectare. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 2 AU]

TALKS WITH LESOTHO OFFICIALS CONCLUDED

Foreign Minister Meets Fischer

AU201259 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, had a meeting with Charles Dube Molapo, minister for foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Proceeding from the talks which Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, had with Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho in the past days, the ministers discussed the further development of the relations between the two states.

The meeting was also an opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of views on the international situation. In this connection Oskar Fischer and Charles Dube Molapo discussed the main tasks of the forthcoming 37th UN General Assembly.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Summary

AU201515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Sep 82 p 6

[Joint press release on the official visit of Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, to the GDR 14-17 September]

[Text] At the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, paid an official visit to the GDR from 14 to 17 September 1982.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Prime Minister Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan for a talk. Both politicians briefed each other on the development of their countries and conducted an exchange of ideas on important international questions.

Official talks were held between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, which took place in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. In the talks basic problems of the present international situation and questions of the development of bilateral relations were discussed. The minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, Oskar Fischer, received the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Charles Dube Mulapo, for a friendly exchange of ideas.

An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation was concluded between the GDR and the Kingdom of Lesotho.

During his stay in the GDR Lesotho's prime minister visited historic and cultural institutions in Berlin. Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan laid a wreath at the monument for the victims of facism and militarism on Berlin's Unter den Linden and visited the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate.

In the official talks the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, expressed the respect which the government and people of the GDR feel for the striving of the people and government of Lesotho for strengthening national independence. At the same time he stressed the active contribution of the country to the struggle of the African peoples for eliminating the remnants of colonialism and racism.

The prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho praised the efforts of the GDR in the struggle for preserving peace, for international security, detente and disarmament and stressed the principled support of the GDR for the peoples of Africa, struggling for their national and social liberation. He praised the achievements of the GDR working people in building socialism and the successes they have achieved.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho expressed their determination to develop cooperation between the GDR and the Kingdom of Lesotho to the mutual benefit on the basis of friendship.

Both sides expressed their great dismay and concern at the attempts of the Republic of South Africa, supported by imperialist circles, to interfere in the internal affairs of African states by political and economic pressure, and also by terrorist force.

The GDR resolutely condemns all machinations directed against the national sovereignty and right to self-determination of the Kingdom of Lesotho. It reassures the Lesotho people of its firm solidarity.

Willi Stoph and Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan noted with concern that the international situation has become dangerously aggravated. They reaffirmed their joint view that the preservation of peace is the most urgent task which must be solved in the interest of mankind. In this connection they devoted great attention to the problems of limiting the nuclear and strategic armament, disarmament and military detente. Both politicians welcomed all relevant constructive initiatives as a great encouragement for all peace-loving and realistically thinking people.

Both sides demand the complete elimination of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. They resolutely condemn the policy of aggression and destabilization of the apartheid regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states of southern Africa.

Willi Stoph and Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan reaffirmed their support for the struggling people of Namibia under the leadership of their only and legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and demanded the immediate independence of Namibia on the basis of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. Both states agreed that the attempts to establish a link between the presence of Cuban armed forces in Angola and the independence of Namibia aim at preventing the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

The GDR and the Kingdom of Lesotho resolutely condemn the murderous campaign of Israel against the Palestinian people and the aggression against Lebanon. They emphatically demand the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. They regard the decisions of the conference of the Arab heads of state in Fes as a constructive contribution to a comprehensive, peaceful, just and permanent settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The GDR and the Kingdom of Lesotho are of the opinion that a comprehensive, just and permanent settlement of the Middle East problem is more urgent today than ever and regard the convening of an international Middle East conference with all sides interested participating in it -- including the PLO -- as a suitable way to achieve such a settlement.

Willi Stoph and Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan expressed their deep satisfaction on the course and results of the visit and their trusting and comradely talks. Chief Joseph Leabua Jonathan expressed sincere thanks to Willi Stoph for the cordial reception and hospitality granted to him and members of his delegation. He invited Willi Stoph for a visit to the Kingdom of Lesotho. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

Meets With Kessler

AU201302 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA], received for a cordial talk in the Ministry of Defense a delegation of the Political Administration of the Ministry of Defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

It is headed by Captain Ahmad Salim Ubayd, first deputy of the head of the Political Administration. Col Gen Kessler cordially welcomed the Yemeni comrades-in-arms and wished them much success in the exchange of experiences with the commanders, political officers, party and FDJ functionaries of the NVA.

The delegation arrived in Berlin on Wednesday evening and will visit troop units, staffs and institutions of the NVA during its visit of several days in the GDR.

Received by Hoffmann

LD201236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1039 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- On Monday, at the end of its visit, GDR minister for national defense, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, received the delegation of the Political Department of the Defense Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) led by Capt Ahmad Salim Ubayd, first deputy of the chief of the Political Department at the Defense Ministry.

Army General Hoffmann said the visit by the Yemeni comrades was an expression of friendship between the two states and their armies. In view of the crusade against peace and progress announced by the United States, the cooperation and exchange of experiences between socialist countries, young nation states and liberation movements were becoming increasingly important. The GDR and PDRY and their armed forces stood at important sections in the worldwide anti-imperialist fight for safeguarding peace and the revolutionary achievements of peoples. In this connection Army General Hoffmann condemned Israel's barbaric war against Lebanon and the Palestinian patriots, waged with the direct support of the United States.

At the same time he expressed the army's endorsement of the six principles for a Middle East peace settlement which Leonid Brezhnev had submitted on the occasion of the meeting with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Husani.

Capt Ahmad Salim Ubayd, on behalf of the delegation, expressed his thanks for the hospitality received. The open, comradely talks on questions of political education and military training with members of the National People's Army [NVA] conveyed to the members of the Yemeni delegation valuable suggestions for their work and for the further development of friendship with the GDR and other socialist states.

During its stay in the GDR the Yemeni delegation visited troop units, headquarters and teaching establishments of the NVA and familiarized itself with contents, forms and methods of political work.

MARGOT HONECKER RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE POLITICIAN

AU171025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday Margot Honecker, minister of education, received a delegation from the Ministry of Education and Culture of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Matias Kaphesse, member of the party Control Commission of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and national director of education of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The delegation is staying in the GDR on the occasion of the opening of the School of Friendship in the GDR at which 900 girls and boys from Mozambique will study.

In a friendly talk Matias Kaphesse reported on the development of the education system in the People's Republic of Mozambique in preparing the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo Party.

During the talk questions of further cooperation in the field of education were discussed.

SEIBT RECEIVES PLO OFFICIAL, AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY

AU201318 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, met for a friendly exchange of ideas with 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and president of the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee. In the talk Kurt Seibt reaffirmed the fact that the GDR people will continue to be in solidarity with the Palestinian people. He condemned the Israeli policy of aggression and occupation which has experienced another escalation with the continued occupation of Lebanese territories as well as with the renewed invasion of Israeli troops in west Beirut. The urgency of a comprehensive and just Middle East solution increases, he stressed.

On behalf of his organization 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar expressed thanks for the support which the GDR people have granted and are granting to the Palestinian people in their sacrificial and heroic struggle against the Israeli aggressors. The solidarity consignments of medical goods, the reception of wounded fighters and the training of cadres are a great help.

GREETINGS SENT TO ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCE

LD201118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent a greetings message to the president of the general conference meeting in Vienna.

Erich Honecker points out that the International Atomic Energy Agency celebrates its anniversary under extraordinarily complicated international conditions. In view of the fact that the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms build-up means an increased danger of nuclear world war, today's most important concern is to safeguard peace through disarmament and through effective measures for ending the arms race.

The greetings message emphasizes the organization's merits for the non-proliferation of nuclear arms as well as for scientific-technological help to developing countries. The International Atomic Energy Agency will continue to play a large part on the international level since its activity is characterized by the humanist idea that nuclear energy will ultimately serve only peaceful purposes and the well-being of people. In this Erich Honecker promised the International Atomic Energy Agency could always count on the GDR's help.

U.S. RESPONSIBILITY IN BEIRUT MASSACRE

DW202037 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts from Guenter Leuschner's foreign political review: "The World Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] One can only guess what is going on now in the minds and hearts of those Palestinian fighters who have left Beirut and their families undefeated in the hope of saving human lives and with trust in the guarantee of the United States. Many of them will never see their wives and children again. For them, and not only for them, the difference between the responsibility of Israel and that of the United States must be a very small one. The agreement of Beirut, after all, consisted of two sides: the withdrawal of the PLO fighters and the non-occupation of west Beirut by the Israeli (?armed forces).

Israel has broken its commitment to the agreement, and as always the United States has not undertaken anything. It was through this encouragement only that this night of massacre over the weekend was possible at all. It is hardly credible if people in Washington now seek to pretend that the dreadful consequences of this violation of the agreement was not foreseeable. The history of Israeli crimes, after all, did not start on Friday night. And this is also why the condemnation of the bloody deed through official American quarters is hardly convincing, all the more so since it is directed toward an anonymous addressee and since it does not mention Israel by name.

Reaction by the American public shows bewilderment and shock regarding the fact that the massacre was perpetrated with American weapons. People sense that they themselves are getting more and more into the drain of disdain and isolation, together in one breath with the murderers of Beirut. But what (?could be done)?

Leonid Brezhnev just addressed a personal appeal to Reagan once again demanding that he utilize every means and above all those of the United Nations, to check Israel. This implied that it was most urgent to see that the Israeli troops pull out of west Beirut. Does the United States earnestly want to make anybody believe that it could not provide for compliance with an agreement that bears its signature? Nobody [words indistinct] and nobody will understand why the flow of weapons from the United States to Tel Aviv continuing, even now, as though nothing had happened in the Middle East.

Even at this point in development when many UN members are raising the question as to whether a state like Israel, which violates the UN Charter in such a systematic way, can remain a member of this organization at all, the United States is taking every effort so as to not really hurt its ally on any account and not to compel him to what [several words indistinct].

To be sure, after Sabra and Shatila, a point has been attained which threatens to become dangerous for Washington. It could prompt the consideration as to whether it would not be more suitable to replace certain persons. This has happened often enough in the history of imperialist policy. When a man like Diem did his duty in the Vietnam war, when he became a burden for the United States, he disappeared -- to name only one example. One certainly will ponder one or the other thing now in the United States. In so doing one then should also recall that the solution a la Diem in Vietnam changed nothing in the outcome of the Vietnam war.

He who after the dreadful events of the weekend still doubts that there can be only one way toward peace in the Middle East -- namely with the PLO and against Israel's (?resistance) -- does not want peace. He who after the bloodshed of Sabra and Shatila still withholds the self-determination right from the Palestinian people, he who still does not want to hold negotiations with the Palestinians and does not give them a homeland, he who in this ?embarassing) situation of the entire conflict still makes agreements and juggles, makes a mockery of the women and children who were murdered that night. One should be aware of this not only in the United States but also in several West European countries whose governments used to say yes/no [jein] when either a yes or a no was required.

Leonid Brezhnev recalled these days -- and this was still prior to the massacre of Beirut -- that there was a limit to patience that no one must be allowed to surpass unpunished. I feel that this limit to patience has been attained.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON FDJ-DBJR TALKS

LD202256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1353 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) — A joint statement was issued in Berlin on Monday at the end of the visit by a delegation of the Federal German Youth Circle of the FRG (DBJR) to the GDR.

Josef Homberg, DBJR chairman, and Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, stated that in view of the ominous aggravation of international tension there is nothing more important that the active contribution toward maintaining peace. There is no reasonable alternative to the process of the policy of detente. Therefore, the DBJR and the FDJ, in the interest of the young generation and their future, advocate the expansion of cooperation instead of confrontation in international relations. The DBJR and the FDJ praised the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, at Werbellinsee, and underlined that it is the two German states' most important task to contribute, through a constructive peace policy, toward preventing war in Europe and the world.

The two delegations therefore support all efforts which aim at stopping the arms race, and measures of arms limitation culminating in world-wide, general and complete disarmament. In the course of the detailed exchange of views, the statement continues, initiatives for diverting a threatening danger of war and avoiding the proliferation of nuclear arms were discussed, and agreement achieved that ideas on the regional practicability of a nuclear war endanger peace to an incalculable extent.

The further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG is also essential for cooperation between the youth organizations of the two states. In this connection great attention was paid to the further development of youth touristic exchanges. The two delegates proceed from the premise that youth tourism would deepen cooperation between the FDJ and the DBJR.

During a press briefing, at which Egon Krenz and Josef Homberg answered questions by journalists concerning the press statement, the two delegations resolutely condemned the massacre of defenseless inhabitants in West Beirut refugee camps which was perpetrated with unimaginable cruelty.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO DRESDEN BISHOP

LD202248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a letter to Gerhard Schaffran, bishop of the Dresden-Meissen Diocese, which states: "I fully understand your personal wish, accepted by the Berlin conference of bishops, to hand over the responsible office of chairman of that conference to a younger man.

"I should like to take this opportunity to thank you for the personal efforts with which, during your term of office, you have contributed toward the shaping of constitutional and business-like relations, characterized by mutual respect, between the Catholic Church in the GDR and the socialist state. I recall with pleasure our meeting of 15 January 1982.

"Please accept my good wishes for your office as bishop of the Dresden-Meissen Diocese and your further work. I wish you health and well-being."

Congratulates Successor

LD202252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, has conveyed cordial congratulations, together with best wishes for his personal welfare, to Bishop Dr Joachim Meisner, on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Berlin conference of bishops of the Catholic Church in the GDR. "I express the conviction that the Catholic Church in the GDR will continue to make its respected contribution to securing world peace and to the development of relations between people in the GDR," the message states.

ARMY RESERVISTS MILITARY TRAINING EXPLAINED

AU171248 East Berlin NATIONAL ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 82 p 5

[Reader's question on National People's Army reservists training, and answer by Lt Col Joachim Richter]

[Text] Our reader Martin Schwanke, 1140 Berlin, asks: "What is the difference between the National People's Army [NVA] reservists' training and reservists qualification, and how long does the reservists military service last altogether?"

[Answer] The universal compulsory military service includes, among other things, the commitment to do active military service, reservists military service, or service that is equivalent to military service. The drafting for reservists military service, just as for active military service, ensures a constantly high fighting power, combat preparedness, and mobilization preparedness of the NVA.

The reservists military service includes the reservists training, the reservists qualification, and the reservists exercises.

For the reservists training such reservists are called up who have not yet served, in other words, such persons liable to military service who have not done any military service at all or less than 4 weeks of active military service or of reservists military service. They are to acquire military skills. The duration of the reservists training is up to 3 months, for officers' training up to 6 months.

Since reservists who have not served before in principle [are liable to] do active military service, they will be drafted for reservists training only if for various reasons (for example temporary unfitness) drafting for active military service was not possible and the age limit for active military service has been exceeded, that is, after 31 December of the year in which the draftee reached the age of 26.

Reservists qualification -- it serves to perfect military knowledge and skills of reservists who have done their active military service -- will in the future acquire increased importance for replenishing personnel in the NVA. The duration of this type of reservists military service can be up to 3 months per year. The overall duration of the reservists qualification is limited to 24 months for reservists who have done more than 1 year of active military service.

For persons liable to military service who have done less than 1 year of active military service or none at all, the overall duration of reservists qualification has been fixed at 36 months.

The reservists qualification can directly follow the reservists training. In this case, draftees will be called up for 6 months reservists military service.

Lt Col Joachim Richter

SOUTH YEMEN PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS

AU201334 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 82 p 5

[MTI report: "Press conference of the delegation of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity; the delegation departed our country on Thursday"]

[Text] In conclusion of its visit to Hungary, the delegation of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity on Thursday held a press conference at the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] headquarters in Belgrade Quay in Budapest. Dwelling on his country's position (Faruq 'Ali Ahmad), the head of the delegation, said: They have attained notable results during the past 15 years, since the achievement of their independence. With the Socialist Party's guidance, a strong industry, agriculture and commerce, based on firm foundations, have been created. The national income, and, parallel with it, the standard of living of the population have risen. Development manifested itself in an improvement of living conditions and an expansion of the infrastructure as well.

(Faruq 'Ali Ahmad) noted in connection with the Middle Eact developments: His people have been shocked by the aggression committed by Israel against Lebanon which has claimed the lives of many women and children and have been induced by it to make a sharp protest. Just peace can only be brought about in the area, he stressed, if the opposing sides accept the position assumed by the Soviet Union in the matter and resolve the contrary views with the inclusion of all those concerned. He emphasized: The proposals on a settlement reviewed by Leonid Brezhnev on Wednesday could constitute the basis for a further round of negotiations. (Faruq 'Ali Ahmad) approaised his talks in Hungary as very useful and fruitful.

The delegation of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity visiting Hungary was received by Tamas Palos, deputy head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee. At the meeting, which was attended by Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdullah, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the guests obtained information on the activity and tasks of the party and the mass organizations. The delegation met with Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and Gyula Suto, secretary of the committee. They discussed tasks of cooperation and laid them down in a 6-year agreement. The delegation visited the PPF National Council and the National Trade Union Council and obtained information on their activity. The guests had talks with Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the National Peace Council, participated in a Palestinian-Lebanese solidarity mass rally at the Csepel car factory and visited the Eger tobacco factory and the Andornaktaly agricultural producer cooperative.

The delegation departed from Budapest on Thursday.

PASOK DELEGATION VISITS 16-18 SEPTEMBER

LD181852 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI) -- Kostas Tomas and Dimitris Kustas, members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), visited Hungary on September 16-18 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. They held talks with Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Committee, and Tamas Palos, deputy head of the CC Agitation and Propaganda Department, on the activity of their parties and topical international issues. Special attention was paid to European peace and security.

PUJA LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD201042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja has left for New York where the Hungarian foreign minister is to take part in the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly.

HAVASI SPEAKS ON CURRENT ECONOMIC POLICY

AU161445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Sep 82 pp 3, 4

[MTI report on speech by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 13 September school year opening ceremony at the Budapest Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences: "With better organized and improved work, we can safeguard our results; speech by Ferenc Havasi at the Karl Marx Economic Science University"]

[Excerpt] In his preamble Ferenc Havasi greeted the participants in the school year opening ceremony on behalf of the Central Committee and the government, noting that the University of Economic Sciences is respected in Hungarian intellectual life. We appreciate the research activity pursued at the university and coodinated by the university throughout the country. We appreciate the activity in public life contributed by the university faculty in economic policy and in shaping our people's economic awareness.

Even in circumstances that are becoming more and more difficult, our country is progressing and developing on the whole, he continued. In spite of conditions of economic activity that have become more difficult, confidence, calm and understanding characterize our public life. There is a perceptible trust in policy, and it is natural for the party to trust the people and the masses together with whom the difficulties have to be overcome. That means that before each new task agreement and understanding must be reached daily by the government and the masses and by the party and those whom the party leads.

It is a characteristic feature of the current period that there are more emotional elements indicative of uneasiness in our domestic political life than there were in the previous 2 decades. There is increased concern about whether we have to expect setbacks. The fulfillment of the wish that "things should at least not become worse" seems to have become more precarious than at any time in the last quarter of a century.

The Masses Want To Work and Prosper

Reviewing the reasons for perturbing emotional elements, Ference Havasi noted that the world has not gone through a crisis like the present one for 50 years. One hears daily about an increase of unemployment, inflation, the bankruptcy of banks and enterprises, the insolvency of countries, the collapse of governments and the curtailment of social expenditures. The worldwide crisis does, of course, also affect the socialist world, but mutually beneficial cooperation is developing between our countries as before and, without it, in isolation, we would be weathering the difficulties at much greater cost.

The perturbing emotional elements are linked not only to world economic, but also to world political processes. On the issues of halting armament and disarmament, there is a life-and-death struggle in progress to decide which trend is to become predominant, detente or tension. All that excites the people. Understandably in such a situation, the voice and activity of those who have been waiting for many years for even this regime to have -- as the saying goes -- a bad run of cards, intensifies. At such times those who used to lie low and wait for their chance, those who have been offended or who feel themselves to be "slighted" also become louder. However, the large masses would like to continue to work peacefully and industriously, for the same objectives we set ourselves 25 years ago, in our country. They want to work and prosper. That is their paramount wish! When they ask us to create the prerequisites for that work, that must be regarded as a requirement of the leadership, the party and the government, the fulfillment of which is a sacred duty of the leadership.

Now, as before, people have confidence in the honesty our party has proven in 25 years and would like to overcome the problems amid which we are living on the basis of this party's guidance.

It is a characteristic of Hungarian domestic politics that people do not want a different policy, but are concerned about the existing one. It is the resolute intention of the Central Committee to continue, even in the unfavorable world economic circumstances, the economic policy adopted in December 1978 and confirmed by the 12th congress.

Ferenc Havasi then summed up the results we have attained in the past 4 years in achieving our main objectives -- in improving our external equilibrium and safeguarding the standard of living. We have succeeded in slowing down and halting the process of our foreign indebtedness, and the growth of our overall debts has stopped with our debts even decreasing somewhat since the end of 1981. Since 1981, our capitalist foreign trade accounts essentially have been balanced. We have correctly and fully lived up to the obligations assumed under interstate agreements vis-a-vis our socialist partners.

We have preserved the country's solvency and the trust of our creditors, and few countries can say that nowadays. We have always punctually fulfilled our obligations regarding payments, although during these years our debt servicing burdens amounted to the dollar value of our capitalist exports of 10 years ago.

The Results of the Difficult Years

At this point the Central Committee secretary reviewed the measures through which we were able to reduce the operational costs of the economy. For a national income exceeding the 1978 level and with increasing industrial and agricultural production, we used 20 percent less oil and oil products; energy consumption has also decreased on an absolute scale. The utilization of materials has decreased by 1.2 percent, and, even if not at the desired rate, the product structure and competitiveness have improved. In 3 years our exports accounted for in currencies other than roubles have increased, at comparable prices, by 20 percent, while the imports of the people's economy have decreased almost 10 percent. The expenditures of the state budget have diminished also through a relative reduction in social public expenditures, which was made very discernible by the fact that these expenditures have hardly increased in terms of real values in the last 2 years; yet we built several thousand kindergarten and day nursery places and provided new schoolrooms and hospital beds annually. The curtailment of the apparatus of state administration has continued and an organizational modernization of the research institutes has been initiated. We have considerably limited the expenditures arising from the use of cars by state and public institutions. Today, these institutions have approximately 2,300 fewer cars at their disposal than 3 years ago, as a result of which we can save 300 million forints annually.

I would like to speak also of measures we have recently introduced and those that are to be introduced. Regarding their nature, these, too, serve to create symmetry between expenditure and income and production and consumption. Taking the world economy and the position of the capitalist markets into consideration and improving our balance, we have devalued the forint by 7 percent in relation to convertible currencies. This measure makes imports more expensive and stimulates export activity. Also to improve our balance, we have to and will continue to have to curb the domestic utilization of the national income. We continue to increase the state's share of net income, regrouping a larger portion of the produced goods toward improving the balance of payments. As far as the domestic utilization of the national income is concerned, we favor a different approach to accumulation and to consumption. In the area of accumulation, state and enterprise investments have to be reduced, paying attention to concentrating resources on the most important tasks with regard to market activity and competitiveness. We have cut back investment loan facilities, increasing the interest burdens for enterprise and council loans, and we have made restrictions with regard to inventory management as well. As I have noted our approach to consumption differs. We are applying stricter requirements to community consumption, while we are introducing measures to maintain the standard of living in the area of the population's consumption.

If we relate these roughly enumerated savings to the deteriorating conditions and the dynamics of changes, we must say that the measures to reduce state expenditures cannot offset the losses we have incurred in such a short time.

Today -- and particularly since the August price increases -- social attention is focused on the question as to whether we will adhere to the objectives of the congress, will we be able to maintain the standard of living. Would it not be better to admit, it is added, that adhering to these objectives will not, cannot succeed. I would like to recall that the 12th congress has set the goal of maintaining the real wages that developed by the middle of 1980, envisaging at the same time a 6-7 percent increase of real incomes and a 7-9 percent increase in the consumption of the population in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. What have we achieved in realizing the objectives in 4 years? Between 1979 and 1982, consumer prices have increased 33-35 percent and per capita nominal incomes 37 percent. The real income of the population has increased by almost 3 percent and consumption by 6 percent. During these years a considerable group of countries failed to increase the consumption of the population and a notable portion of them could not even maintain it. In our country the increase of consumption is borne out by the fact, for instance, that during these difficult years, commerce has sold, on the average, over 100,000 cars and 300,000 television sets, including 60,000 color sets. From December 1978 overall savings deposits, including interest, have increased by approximately 50 billion forints. On an annual average, we have instituted 82,000-83,000 dwellings, 1,100-1,200 general school rooms, 3,000 day nursery and 13,000 kindergarten places and 2,000 hospital beds. Even in these difficult years 5-5.5 million Hungarians traveled abroad annually. The per capita meat and milk consumption has not gone down, but has increased.

These are verifiable facts. Nevertheless, what is the general disposition of society like? Obviously, disposition is indicative of many kinds of affects, because the maintenance of the standard of living has to be considered in terms of social scales and be measured on a social average. For all that the standard of living has not risen, but gone down in part of society, while that of others is stagnating and there are people whose standard of living has risen. The fluctuation of the standard of living is also related to changing family conditions, the addition or dropping out of earners, opportunity for extra work and other factors.

Preserving the country's solvency is a cardinal political question today. The stake is much greater than whether we can safeguard our results with a difference of 1-2 percent in the standard of living. Lack of solvency can cause a setback of not 1-2 percent, but one on a greater scale in the country! Let me cite one example. When, for a lack of capitalist imports, we did not produce detergents for 2 weeks, the situation everyone knows about developed. Let us imagine what would happen if the country's capitalist import line came into such a situation for a mere 2 weeks or a month. The example indicates the need to attune daily decisions to the accomplishment of great tasks. The essence here is that the party leadership and the government could not idly watch the country advancing in a direction involving incalculable consequences. Their duty is to choose the lesser evil.

We Will Maintain the Supply of Merchandise

It is natural that there are also contrary views in connection with the price changes and new measures in the country. However, why do we not regard this as natural, for, in 20 years the country has become accustomed to the fact that real wages are increasing 3-4 percent annually and real incomes 25-30 percent during a 5-year plan. We have been living for a quarter century in such a way that we have never had to backtrack out of compulsion or because of failures of our work. A considerable part of society is experiencing for the first time a situation where growth stops and the policy concerning the standard of living is being implemented in more difficult circumstances. It is understandable that many people want to know the reason. And the reasons must be discussed frankly because the alleviation of problems also depends on the people who raise the question.

We must remunerate performances proportionally -- rewarding better performances more than heretofore. This is an important element of our standard of living policy. Another fundamental principle is that, even under the prevailing circumstances, we must not scale down commodity supplies. If we have to choose between proceeding with unchanged prices but a scaled down supply, or with regulated price increases but the upholding of supplies, then the leadership must choose the latter. No country in the world is capable of upholding or expanding its commodity supplies today at unchanged prices. The third element of the standard of living policy we adhere to is that we put domestic supply before exports. That is another thing that not many countries can claim nowadays. While creating a position of external equilibrium is one of our major objectives, when it comes to the apportionment of products, we have given priority to domestic supplies and will continue to do so. In social policy, we will have to strive, as before, to bring family incomes closer to one another. No matter how modest the government's means are, the small amount of money available must be spent on improving the position of those with lower incomes.

I have noted that we intend to fulfill two requirements -- improving the equilibrium and safeguarding the standard of living. By so doing we will in fact realize not only two major objectives, but more than that. Along with improving the country's financial position, safeguarding the standard of living and having regulated price increases, we will retain full employment. Not even much richer countries than ours have dared to set such objectives together, because the choice between unemployment or full employment with inflation is an unresolved question of economic policy even in the advanced capitalist countries.

Ferenc Havasi noted that we can improve the general disposition of society in many ways in addition to material measures. That is why we urged the introduction of a 5-day working week -- this can be called a great achievement of our society -- and that is why we manage the secondary economy so as to ensure that it enhances the standard of services and the assortment of commodities.

We do not want to prove the impossible to anyone, he continued. We do not want to explain to those whose standard of living has fallen that it has risen. This lesson has already been brought home to us in Hungary. In my opinion, the primary question now is not whether we can realize the two major objectives we have set ourselves, but rather in what manner we have been able and will be able to realize them. The Sixth 5-Year Plan not only calls for the creation of equilibrium and the preservation of the standard of living, but also prescribes that efficiency must be improved in industry and agriculture. Should the revenue side of the ledger not be realized, that would undermine the fulfillment of its other side as well.

As far as the future is concerned, we are convinced that through better and more efficiently organized work we can preserve our results. Many people are of the opinion nowadays that we do not deal sufficiently with the future, with prospects. However, it is by resolving the problems of the coming months that we are laying the foundations for future prospects as well. It goes without saying that we are also attending to questions of the future. The position of our industrial policy will be coming before the Central Committee and long-term planning is continuing in the country.

When all is said and done, it is important for us to know what the leadership can be called to account for and what the objective situation can be held responsible for. When the sea is turbulent and the ships of 150 countries are sailing on it, out of which 140 are struggling against a burden of debts, then it is futile to have debates over the turbulence of the sea. The important thing is whether the leadership, the government, sets the ship at an appropriate angle to be able to parry the waves. We must also interpret our relationship to future prospects on the basis of this allegory.

To sum up I can say on the basis of our achievements that we are confident and aware of the maturity of our people. We are in essence going to fulfill our plans for this year. If, through industrious work, we gather the products of agriculture, then also our next year's foodstuff supply will be assured.

In conclusion Ferenc Havasi wished the university's faculty and students successful work and good studying in the school year that is beginning.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR TO VISIT PORTUGAL, AUSTRIA

LD181744 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Two Hungarian leaders will make official visits abroad in the near future. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, will go to Portugal on the invitation of President Eanes. Premier Gyorgy Lazar will pay a visit to Austria, at the invitation of Chancellor Kreisky.

MARJAI LEAVES ON VISIT TO USSR 19 SEPTEMBER

LD192116 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary left for the Soviet Union Sunday. He is to attend the opening of Hungarian economic and technical days in the town of Ufa. At Budapest airport Jozsef Marjai was seen off by Valeri Musatov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Budapest.

POLISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ARRIVES 20 SEP

LD202240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The Polish Government spokesman has arrived in Budapest. Jerzy Urban has been invited for an official visit by State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the information office. Hungarian-Polish cooperation within the sphere of information is to be discussed during Jerzy Urban's talks.

BRIEFS

NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR -- Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi on Tuesday received (Talat Y. al-Ghossein), new ambassador of the State of Kuwait, who presented his credentials. Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep 82 p 8 AU]

PARTICIPANTS IN STREET RIOTS SENTENCED

AU201256 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Sentences for Participants in the Street Disturbances"]

[Text] Sentences are now being issued to participants of the incidents which took place at Gorzow Wielkopolski on the 31st August 1982. On the 15th of this month the voivodship court considered the case of one Zygmunt Kowalski under summary jurisdiction, stating that, at the time of the riots, he behaved in an aggressive manner by, among other things, throwing stones and therefore sentenced him to 3 years imprisonment plus loss of civic rights for 2 years.

This same court also sentenced one Grzegorz Werwinski, for attacking officials of the Citizens Militia with stones, by giving him 3 years imprisonment and a 2-year loss of civic rights.

The misdemeanour courts in Wroclaw have already examined 47 cases concerning people who took part in street riots during the days of 13th and 14th September, in the center of Wroclaw. One case was postponed and 38 persons were imprisoned, while 8 must pay large fines.

SZCZECIN CITIZEN'S MILITIA DESTROYS PRINTING SHOP

LD201500 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] The Szczecin Citizen's Militia has destroyed another illegal printing shop, which was traced after the detention of persons destroying the searchlights at the monument to the Poles' dead at (Jasne Blonie).

JABLONSKI SPEECH ON 31 AUGUST DISTURBANCES

PM200955 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 82 p 3

[PAP report on speech by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, delivered in Poznan 1 September at the unveiling of a memorial to the Poznan army: "Let Us Appreciate History's Tragic Lessons -- for the Good of Our Contemporaries"]

[Excerpts] We have met on the 43d anniversary of the outbreak of a war whose main and decisive theater of military operations was in Europe, but which was also waged in Asia, in Africa, on the Pacific islands, on nearly all of the world's seas and oceans. Its balance sheet contains the grim toll of over 50 million dead and murdered, 35 million wounded and maimed, and the millions, impossible to calculate, of those whose health had been ruined and ability to work impaired. And in each of these groups the share of Polish losses was enormous.

They fought on all the fronts, in the resistance movement in their own country and wherever fate had cast them. How right we are now in saying that the blood shed for one's fatherland is always valued at the same price: We must bow our heads before soldiers' graves with equal reverence, no matter in which part of the world they lie. But we are equally right to point out whence came the victory that decided the rebirth of Polish statehood, its territory and political system.

Who better than you, the people of Wielkopolska, [greater Poland region] can appreciate the enormous importance of the support given us by the Soviet Union in the recovery of our northern and western territories? Without them, Poland would have been a minuscule state the size of the duchy of Warsaw [small quasiautonomous area salvaged by Napoleon in 1807 following the earlier partitions], with no opportunities for development, no prospects and no particular significance in Europe.

The new system of power on our continent has given it the longest period without wars for many centuries, and Poland became one of the significnat elements of peace and stabilization. Many factors contributed to this, both of a domestic and external nature.

The Capability for Creative, Peace-Loving Work

A strong will to return to normal life and delight in the recovered independence made it possible -- despite the resistance on the part of those who could not reconcile themselves with the new system -- for the overwhelming majority of the people to express their patriotism through individual and common effort on a scale which, looking back, is today simply difficult to comprehend.

To the reputation gained in the eyes of the world, of indomitable freedom fighters, the Polish nation added the reputation for its capability for uniting itself in creative, peace-oriented work.

The achievements of those days would not have been possible on such a scale if not for the reliance on the alliance of the socialist states, the Soviet aid, the determined support and guarantees over the matter of our justified frontiers. Thanks to this support the voice of Poland was heard more distinctly when, later, it came out with its peace initiatives, the Gomulka and Rapacki plans, and the collective security and disarmament projects.

Today Poland's position in the world has become weaker, but we can restore it if we only wish to and if we can make use of the lesson that history teaches us and realize what it was that gave us the reputation in the eyes of the world which even surpassed our population or economic potential.

Today's celebrations bear witness to the fact that we want to preserve in the memory of future generations the knowledge about the generation which, 43 years ago, was able to rise above sharp social conflicts and unite in the defense of its country, which was able to impress the world with the heroic effort of the first postwar years.

That knowledge should be the universal school of patriotism for the generations which have not lived in those times. Our young peoples in whom we rightly place our hopes, will fulfill these hopes only if they acquire the ability to think in historical terms, which is indispensable for a good understanding of the present and the correct laying down of roads into the future. This is the aim served by the knowledge of the experience of our forefathers. And with the knowledge must go the deep emotional bond without which there is no integration between generations, that prerequisite of a nation's normal development.

This integration is no less necessary now than it was in the years I have spoken of: It is necessary to check the distressing splits [within society] and to unite for the common good, for the healing of the internal situation, for a joint struggle to guarantee a secure existence for our country. For the forces which aim at an imperialist world supremacy through an arms race and attempt to thwart the peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems, continue to increase their activity, and the threat of a nuclear war does not diminish but is ever increasing, contrary to the desires of all people of good will.

Let us not forget, either, that there are forces which would like to exploit our difficulties and intensify them in order to facilitate the realization of their plans, which are at variance with our interests.

To Break Through the Crisis and Restore Equilibrium

As for ourselves, we need to restore our domestic equilibrium and break through the crisis if we are to live in dignity. But it is not only ourselves who will benefit from it, as we will yet again regain our role as a considerable force in the struggle for collective security and peace among nations.

We need only to prove again to ourselves and to others that Poland is a country of sound and well-organized work, a well-governed country with a well-established internal order, credible in the eyes of its allies and partners, a nation which, irrespective of its internal differences, knows how to unite in the defense of what it has in common.

The course of yesterday's [31 August] events strengthens our faith in the reality of this perspective. For we must never minimize the importance of even the slightest street incidents; they must always fill us with bitterness and a sense of outrage toward their instigators -- but we can state with the most profound satisfaction and gratitude that it was above all calm and solid work which marked that day. The working class, that overwhelming majority of the population, has demonstrated its maturity, its sense of responsibility and national dignity. It paid no heed to the calls of the exceptionally intensive, externally inspired propaganda which had hoped to incite in Poland the greatest possible disturbances precisely on the eve of the anniversary of the tragic September of 1939, precisely on the second anniversary of the historical acts of agreement and hope.

What satisfaction it gave us all then that the justified August protest of the working class was correctly understood by the part -- which itself also strove for changes in its mode of action, for a revision of the state's policy. How very moved we were when it came to the signing of the agreements. At that time all those who wished their country well saw ahead of them the open road of the regeneration of its life force, of the elimination of all that was wrong and unjust, a road of reform and nationwide unity in work to surmount the crisis. The programmatic resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and of the highest organs of the allied parties were all in agreement with those intentions.

We Will Not Let the Process of Normalization Be Stopped

We know only too well why things went the other way, but yesterday has allowed us a new hope: that our society will no longer allow the irreversible reform process to be disturbed, that we will speed up the achievement of positive results by watching over their realization together, that we will not let the process of the full normalization of the country's life be stopped, and that -- without unsolicited advice or impermissible interference -- we will by ourselves alone find a solution to our difficult and complex Polish problems.

We can and we should achieve this in the name of our best national traditions, in the name of loyalty to those who did not hesitate to sacrifice themselves for their fatherland. This day reminds us of it: the 43d anniversary of the heroic unification of the whole Polish people, the day of the unveiling of the memorial to those who, in the words of their commander, General Kutrzeba, "tried to fulfill that duty impossible to fulfill in 1939: the defense of Poland."

PAPERS CRITICIZE CLERGY FOR NOT COOPERATING

ZSL Organ

LD201124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0635 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The authority of the Catholic Church in Poland has never been questioned by anybody, (Kazimierz Dziurski) writes in the colums of DZIENNIK LUDOWY [organ of the ZSL] today. Without doubt it forms a great moral force capable of exerting positive influence on relations existing in our society, which in the last 2 years has been torn and internally divided by force hostile to our system.

The church, voicing the idea of national reconciliation, contributes to discharging still existing social tensions, and to the institution of internal order. The activity of the government and Episcopate joint commission, within the framework of which joint activities are determined and relations between the state and the church are regulated, also strives for this.

Therefore, the stance taken by part of the clergy and even some church dignitaries, who presumably erroneously understand the idea of accord, is inexplicable. In spite of the Episcopate's official stand, not once expressed in the speeches of the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, they heat up social moods, unambiguously encourage disrespect for martial law regulations in their sermons and homilies, and on occasions of various church ceremonies instigate an atmosphere of aversion and hostility to the constitutional state authorities.

Lately the Polish village became main ground of this penetration. An example of such a stance has the recent church harvest festival in Jasna Gora, which frequently resembled not a mass but a political rally with many thousands of farmers and their families participating. A sermon significant in its essence was delivered during the ceremony by the ordinary of Przemysl Diocese, Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk.

As (Kazimierz Dziurski) writes, side by side with unrefined attacks against the state authorities and organs of order, demands for the release of all those arrested and interned, and the ending of the suspension of trade union activity starting with Solidarity, the sermon contained a number of political elements relating to the village and agriculture.

It is difficult to discuss the content of the entire article here but let us remind you it is in DZIENNIK LUDOWY, entitled 'Who Is Sowing Anxiety?'.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI

LD210854 Warsaw PAP in English 0715 GMT 21 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 21 Sept -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stated that enunciations and activity of some clergymen in Poland are contrary to the official policy of the Episcopate.

"A constructive dialogue between the government and the Episcopate is a permanent factor exerting a stabilizing influence on the internal situation in Poland. This fact, however, results in duties not for one partner of the dialogue only," the paper observed.

"If the need for reconciliation and accord is officially preached, then why the authorities are charged from many pulpits with fighting against religion?," the daily asked.

"Why are there words of condemnation and calls for boycott of those who think and act differently than a parson or vicar would recommend," it went on.

"What is potentially most dangerous, however, is still something different -- the very attitude of a part of clergy who although did not come out openly for the opposition, yet, with their ambiguous actions and enunciations, in fact, create an atmosphere conducive to gatherings and organizing groups of opponents from the extreme wing of Solidarnosc," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote pointing out that as a result "some milieus which have taken a hostile attitude towards the authorities ever more consistently identify the present role of the church -- whether its steermen want this or not -- with the role of an opposition political party."

"If it was to happen in fact, it would be a very serious threat to the atmosphere of cooperation between the state and the church," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said in conclusion.

CARDINAL'S MESSAGE ON 13 SEP EVENTS

LD201710 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with the Citizen's Militia action which took place in Nowa Huta-Binczyce on 13 September this year, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski issued a communique on 15 September, which we received in the last few days. Because of its importance we broadcast it now:

Almost on the eve of the visitation to our city by the image of Our Lady of Jasna Gora, writes the Krakow metropolitan, last Monday, in Nowa Huta-Bienczyce, militia action took place, the method and dimensions of which we consider wrongful. Children who have been to catechization suffered; even the walls of the temple suffered. It was impossible to celebrate the traditional papal mass outside the church. Every house and every church demands to be respected. The Church of Our Lady Queen of Poland in Bienczyce, the fruit of the work of the Nowa Huta inhabitants, paid for by the 1960 tragedy, claims respect.

I have sent the Warsaw authorities my resolute protest and complaint. I beg you brothers and sisters, adults and young people, clergy and nuns, let this painful experience deflect no one from Marian ceremonies. Participate in services with even greater faith!

Let no one and nothing provoke you during or en route to prayer. In your churches sing the supplications for the church and for the homeland and at home say communal rosaries.

Let the Virgin Mary, together with her Son, protect and support us.

[Dated] Krakow, 15 September 1982.

[Signed] Cardinal Franciszek Machharski.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS CAUSES OF TERROR

AU202020 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Sep 82 p 6

[Col Lbslaw Wojtasik article: "Continuation of the Strategy of Terror"]

[Excerpts] The most recent events in Poland and abroad and the atmosphere created around the "Polish question" have brought forth the issue of terrorism in our country. The recent trial of Sergeant Karos' killers reminded us of the first of the tragic acts of terrorism committed since 13 December 1981.

In view of the real threat presented by terrorist activities in our country, it is crucial to define the reasons for and sources of "Polish terrorism." Of course, the issue is complicated enough to merit a broad psychological-sociological study, but its basic causes are sufficiently obvious to be described with ease.

The first cause is the result of the indoctrination activities of the antisocialist organizations and of Solidarity extremists. Terror was a permanent element of the program of the Confederation for Independent Poland and the Independent Union of Students. The documents proving this have often been supplied. It was in this spirit that young people, especially students, were influenced. It was the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] circles that proclaimed that the communists should be hanged. This slogan was later on expanded and substantiated by Solidarity leaders; lists of proscribed people were drawn up and terror squads were organized on their initiative.

The seeds of terror planted by the antisocialist elements began to bear fruit, especially among young people. In the first quarter of 1982 the establishment of various youth terror organizations was noted. They included the youth sadist-terror organization in Walbrzych, the youth uprising army in Gdynia, the armed forces of underground Poland in Warsaw, the secret fascist organization in Walcz and the Confederation for Independent Poland-Viking in Nowy Sacz. It is true that these organizations were not supported by society to any worthwhile extent, but the very fact that they were established attests to some degree to the inspiration they received from the general social atmosphere created by the activities of extremist elements.

The leadership of underground Solidarity decided that confrontation with the socialist power apparatus was its ultimate aim. Views on that are completely identical, and the only differences concern the manner of such confrontation. The many concepts of it include the one that sees terrorism as a crucial means to compel the power apparatus to accept the agreement platform devised by Solidarity. The advocates of this concept openly appeal for terror vis-a-vis representatives and champions of legal authority. This is the second reason for the terrorist excesses in our country.

Quotations from illegal publications printed by underground Solidarity will substantiate the aforementioned thesis.

"In order to really curb the rigors of martial law it is necessary to create a situation of genuine threat to all state functionaries. For this reason it is necessary to set up special task forces capable of exerting mental and physical pressure on the persons who expose members and sympathizers of our movement to the regime's repression." (From the document entitled "Lines of Solidarity's Activities Under Martial Law" and signed by "Michal." Copies of the document are circulating in Warsaw.)

"There are in Malapolska region very secret groups that are determined to do everything, to take even the most desperate measures. Assassination, destruction and sabotage may ensue." (Wladyslaw Hradek in TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, issue 9 of 1982)

These appeals are not without an echo. Various attempts at terrorist activities or at threatening them are becoming rife. On the face of them they are of little significance, but they are a way of preparing the events such as those that took place on 31 August and later on.

Through its propaganda activities and organizational preparations, underground Solidarity is creating an atmosphere of threat and encourages terrorism. All this is taking place under the guise of the verbal denunciation of terrorist activities.

The third group of reasons for terrorism is rooted in the propaganda aggression conducted by the Western radio stations beaming in Polish, especially Radio Free Europe. These stations follow a number of lines, one aim of which is to create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism. For this reason they present Poland above all as an occupied country and one persecuted by the "military junta." Information and commentaries are constructed in such a way as to stimulate the desire to take revenge and to encourage the organization of a political underground movement of a terrorist character. This is manipulation with the emotions of a tired society, one that is being harassed by the results of the crisis.

In addition, the Western radio stations continue to justify all acts of terror in our country. For this reason, they promote the image of a "desperate society," which responds in this way to the rigors of martial law, or the image of "provocation by the power apparatus," in line with which the acts of terror are consciously perpetrated by the public security services, which use them to justify repressive actions.

For example, the placing of a bomb in a gasoline station in Lubin last February was explained in this way. Sergeant Karos' assassination was also initially interpreted in a similar manner. Such practices amount to openly appealing for terrorism, because they excuse the actual organizers of terror and try to convince society that it was a "provocation by the power apparatus."

The terrorist action in the Polish Embassy in Bern was staged in such a way that one assumes that it had been especially organized for the benefit of the Western radio stations. It was a typical propaganda action. For completely incomprehensible reasons radio and telex communications were maintained with the terrorists, who continued to give various interviews without a break and to issue statements. In a word it was great show calculated to meet the needs of Western anti-Polish propaganda. In order to avoid possible hitches in the scenario, Polish journalists, who could have taken a look at this show from behind the scene, were excluded from it.

The daily newscasts beamed by the Western radio stations prove that they consciously create an atmosphere that encourages various terrorist actions or attempts at such actions. As you can see, the sources of "Polish terrorism" are rooted in external inspiration emanating from the antisocialist centers and in the activities of underground Solidarity. The verbal declarations of Solidarity leaders who dissociate themselves from terrorist actions will not obscure the facts.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL CHANGES

AU171005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Echelon Changes in Local Administration"]

[Text] Some 464 changes in leadership posts in local administration have been made in the first half of this year. Part of the changes resulted from the decisions of higher authorities and others from people retiring or leaving their employment because they had had enough of the work they were doing. The changes also covered leadership posts in the central administration. These facts and many other measures illustrate that an efficient administrative apparatus is being created. This was spoken of many times by the premier, who stressed in the Sejm on 21 July that today the socialist state needs a highly disciplined administration. Not long ago the government adopted a program of activities for the second half of this year aimed at improving this sphere of state life. During the next Sejm session, a report by the Commission of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection and by the Legislative Work Commission on government bills will be presented on the subject of state bureau employees.

As a PAP correspondent has found out, further changes in leadership posts in local administration were made in August. These embraced, among others, governors, mayors, responsible employees in voivodship sections and departments and executives in districts, cities and rural parishes. A considerable number of people were dismissed for not fulfilling their duties properly. It is worth adding that during the past 1 and 1/2 years, local echelon changes have affected 50 percent of governors, 40 percent of rural parish executives and 58 percent of city-rural parish executives.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 'SOCIAL PARASITISM' BILL

AU171524 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 82 pp 3, 4

[Interview by Jerzy Weber of TRYBUNA LUDU with Prof Dr Sylwester Zawadzki, minister of justice: "It Is Time To Put an End to Passiveness Toward the Law" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Right now, the subject of work by Sejm committees is, among other things, a package of laws on so-called social pathological phenomena -- bills on combatting alcoholism, on minors and on action against people refusing to work.

This last topic was published in the columns of RZECZPOSPOLITA and, judging from the number of responses to it, prompted an extremely lively discussion. How has this discussion been appraised up to now?

[Answer] All three bills are under lively discussion, although one must say that the greatest controversy has manifested itself in the social discussion about the bill against people who refuse to work. Generally speaking, two basic streams of thought have appeared in this discussion. One fully supports the government's initiative of controlling by legal means the problem of people not working and not undergoing study, known in simple terms as social parasitism. Accompanying this stream, and this ought to be said clearly, are voices demanding on the one hand the speeding-up of work itself on the bill, and on the other hand, a sharpening of the sanctions foreseen in the law toward persons avoiding work, among other ways by forcing them to work.

The second stream of thought in the discussion is of a critical nature. It concerns the very need for such a law or individual solutions which have been proposed. It is worth noting that firm support for the bill comes from workers' and peasants' circles, while criticism is expressed by representatives of some intelligentsia circles, including teachers, caused by a concern for democracy and human rights. A sharp attack has been made against the bill from a completely different angle by "Free Europe" as well as by extremist solidarity activists trying to move the discussion from a social level to a political level. This they are doing in accordance with the sssumption, which is being put forward not for the first time today, that everything which the government proposes can only harm the community.

[Question] Comrade Minister, those who criticize the legal control over persons avoiding work made accusations that can probably be divided into categories. I would mention first of all the accusation that there is a lack of knowledge about the phenomenon of parasitism, from which emerges the conclusion that it is impossible to formulate rational legal measures to combat it. What is the comrade minister's opinion on the aptness of this accusation?

[Answer] I regard this accusation as completely unfounded. Of course, it is difficult to have a full, comprehensive knowledge of social phenomena in general and of social pathology in particular. Nevertheless, we are sufficiently aware of the scale of the problem and of its various shapes and connections with other pathological phenomena to seek the most appropriate legal solution.

Data gathered by the Citizens' Militia estimating the number of people who lead a parasitic way of life to be 150,000-200,000 has been confirmed by material belonging to the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Services, which has in its possession an analysis of the way Council of Ministers' regulations concerning people not working during martial law are carried out. Based on these regulations, 134,000 unemployed have been registered. It is difficult to determine the number of people who have not conformed to these regulations.

No one who is seriously interested in pathological problems will fail to notice the strict connection between parasitsm and crime as well as alcoholism. Of the 209,000 people suspected of having commiteed a crime in 1981, over 55,000, in other words 26.4 percent, were persons not working and not studying. The percentage of these people was even greater concerning individual crime categories, especially the most serious crimes. For example, it was 55 percent in robbery, 41.5 percent in armed robbery and 47.2 percent in burglaries of private buildings.

So whoever thinks seriously about an effective battle against crime, and especially about preventing it, cannot fail to tackle the problems such parasitism. It is only neglect in putting forward constructive solutions which will not permit matters to improve. So in a nutshell I believe we possess enough knowledge to meet halfway the demands which are being generally put forward by work forces, demands for more active opposition by the authorities to parasitic phenomena and for an adoption of appropriate legal measures for this purpose.

[Question] Another group of accusations questions whether the bill is in keeping with the Constitution and with Poland's legal-international obligations.

[Answer] The duty to work expressed in the Constitution results from the assumption that in socialist political conditions based on common ownership of production resources, work is a basic duty of citizens, imposed by the Constitution on every citizen without exception who is able to work, and the state is under an obligation to guarantee the implementation of this law and duty.

Contrary to the suggestions of the bill's opponents, not only does the bill not introduce compulsory work, but in dealing with people who avoid work it prefers to use preventive measures.

Among these one should mention the duty to register oneself and explain the reasons why one remains without work, and the duty on the part of the state administrative bodies to render assistance in finding work, taking a course of medical treatment and obtaining means for living. Only a lack of socially justifiable reasons explaining why a person is not working results in the unemployed person being entered on a list of persons who stubbornly refuse to work. In connection with this form of registration, it is permissible to determine sources of income, and in cases where these findings would justify the application of criminal, administrative, civil or fiscal proceedings against a certain person, the appropriate body may be informed.

[Question] And yet this very duty has met with misgivings based on a fear that administrative and penal measures will be applied toward an alcoholic or a drug addict, and that these measures may be taken advantage of by persons recognized by the administration as socially unadjusted.

[Answer] These misgivings and fears basically suggest that those who have worked out the bill possess dishonest intentions and that there are attempts to achieve by means of this bill antidemocratic political aims. Accusations like this and the suggestions hiding behind them cannot be justified in any way. The three bills are not directed against political opponents, but against phenomena of social pathology.

Second, no mention is made of the wide catalogue of exemptions from the duty to register, which cover senior citizens, invalids, nursing mothers and so on, in other words, all the categories of people whose being out of work is recognized as socially justifiable. It is intended to render aid to people not fully physically or mentally sound.

Third, the authors of the accusations seem to forget about the guarantees foreseen in the bill which rule out the possibility of misusing authority for, to give an example, persecuting someone. I emphasize in this connection that a decision to include someone on the list of those stubbornly refusing to work may be appealed in the administrative court and, in connection with this, powers of control by the Supreme Court are foreseen.

[Question] How does the Comrade Minister evaluate the possible effectiveness of the law in its political functioning?

[Answer] It would of course be wrong to believe that the law will completely liquidate the phenomenon once and for all. There are no ideal laws, especially when elements outside the law are as important as in this case. In any case, we must check how the law functions in practice because there is no other way to obtain reliable data on this subject.

Thinking further into the future, I believe that an interministry team watching over the implementation of the bill should see to it that the bill is effective. I wish to guarantee in this way, by meeting the needs of the community halfway, that the Ministry of Justice will undertake further activities aimed at perfecting the bill and at the Sejm's soonest possible adoption of the law dealing with persons who avoid work.

OBODOWSKI ADDRESSES SOCIAL COMMISSION CHIEFS

AU161320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Dealing Every Day With Workforce Matters"]

[Text] On 11 September there was a conference in Warsaw of the chairmen of social commissions of the biggest work institutions. The purpose of the conference, which was chaired by Deputy Minister Janusz Obodowski, was to share experiences from the commissions' 9-month activity up to now as well as views on the most interesting problems for the workforces today concerning social matters, employment, wages and working conditions. Heads of the appropriate ministries and PZPR Central Committee sections took part in it. In this way the meeting became a forum of consultation of the government's lines of sociopolitical policy.

The activity of the factory social commissions has to a large extent filled the loophole which existed in the settling of the most important problems concerning living and working conditions of the workforces while the activity of trade unions is suspended; the commissions have assumed an important role as initiator, joint partner and controller of the leadership of plants and working services. The effectiveness of this activity depends on a good knowledge of the needs of the workforces, on an ability to fulfill the most urgent tasks, on economical and effective management of resources for social aims and on a just distribution of them. It has been possible to settle many matters and living problems of the workforces wherever the social aktivs of the social commissions have used their experience and have been actively involved in and sensitive to human affairs. It was pointed out during the meeting that vacation and recreation campaigns can be included in this year's social achievements.

Right now, an important task for the commissions will be to make sure that payments of once-only benefits to low-income families entitled to them and agreed on by the latest government decision proceed smoothly. The efficiency and initiative of factory cells responsible for supplies takes on particular importance in the current market situation.

A lot of attention was devoted during the meeting to the difficult conditions behind the factory social commissions' activity during the crisis period, the frequent lack of resources for the workforces' social and accommodation needs and the lack of some basic industrial goods. At the same time, the problems which need to be solved during the first stage of economic reform were discussed.

Forming the right conditions for the quick development of various forms of housing construction was recognized as one of the most urgent matters. This also involves future residents taking part in this work.

There is a general demand in plants for an improvement in the supply of protective clothing and workers' clothes as well as articles for the workforces' cleanliness. If it is impossible to increase production of these goods in the near future because of raw materials, it will be necessary to manage them more rationally in plants, giving priority to those who absolutely need them.

Against the background of the current difficult working and living conditions of the workforces, all the phenomena displaying the possibilities of leading an easy life at the cost of the community stand out prominently. The workforces are demanding, it was stressed during the conference, that the battle against speculation and price robbery be stepped up. They are also demanding that work be speeded up on the law meant to put an end to phenomenon of shirking work. The elimination of various middlemen -- state, cooperative and private -- who raise the prices of goods and services was recognised as essential. This creates, among other things, the possibility of supplying workforces more cheaply with potatoes, vegetables and fruit for the winter.

Workforces are also demanding a halt to the rather rapid pay increases for those workers' groups who do not contribute directly to the national income. It is particularly necessary to control budgetary expenditure.

Deputy Premier J. Obodowski referred to the problems dealt with during the talks against the background of the appraisal of the state and future of the economy. He said that the government cannot meet all demands because it has only those resources and action possibilities that are worked out and created by the entire community. Speaking about the market situation, he stressed that we have started to introduce reform under conditions of a rather wide monopoly by producers. A basic task in this situation is to achieve a tangible growth in production as quickly as possible. The government has made appropriate decisions for this purpose. Regardless of this, it is essential to have an antimonopoly law, whose draft, the deputy premier announced, is to be placed before the Sejm shortly. A document aimed at eliminating the monopoly in procurement and trade is also to appear during the next few weeks.

The August results in the economy indicate the possibility of a gradual and constant, though slow, improvement in the situation. However, we cannot afford to rest on every free Saturday, particularly in those plants where the supply of raw and other materials has improved. Understanding the truth of this is a condition for a quick improvement of the state of the market. An increase in the supply of goods is also the main way to combat speculation, although the government is not giving up its battle against speculators by administrative and legal means.

Speaking about the incentive function of wages, J. Obodowski pointed out the role of the enterprises themselves in this. Nevertheless, one should take into account that one cannot raise the level of wages before an increase in work efficiency has been achieved. Otherwise, we would return to the long lines of a year ago. The burdens of emerging from the crisis are not distributed equally. The government is preparing a package of basic solutions which it will submit to the Sejm for approval. The government is also introducing severe budgetary restrictions.

The ministers taking part in the conference also referred to the many comments and demands put forward by representatives from factory social commissions.

STANISLAW KALKUS VIEWS ROLE IN POLITBURO

AU201044 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Ludwik Krasucki interview with Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Politburo member and brigade leader in the H. Cegielski plant in Poznan: "A Worker Does Not Dodge" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Instead of beginning our interview with Kalkus the worker, we began it with Kalkus the native of Poznan. However, now it is time to interview you about your role as a worker in the Politburo....

[Answer] The order of your questions suits me. Workers have been present in the Politburo for over a year now, and each one of them has had his say about this new arrangement. What could I add?

Perhaps someone might like to know whether I am still a worker. I am. Every day I start work at 0600. I am a brigade leader and can say that my brigade is a good brigade, although its members are no angels. I begin my work in the plant at 0600, but I have to attend various meetings and sessions, which makes my activity program very tight. Every day I take my breakfast with me to the plant, but I often eat it when I return home.

We workers are in the Politburo to ensure that workers' interests, ambitions, ideas and moods are taken into consideration at every opportunity. I do not idealize and simplify these issues.

He who looks at these things from the outside and indulges in toadying, simplifies them. There are workers of all kinds and colors. Our task is to speak as things really are and how they should be in line with the views of most workers -- those genuine and committed workers and not those casual individuals who are not really rooted in our class. I have in mind typical workers. The four of us -- there are four workers in the Politburo -- are continuing to play this role and will play it. We are in the Politburo for this purpose and not for some embellishment. We are beginning to consult each other's views. This does not mean that we want to divide the Politburo. We do not. What this means is that we are a certain community within the Politburo, sharing the same field of activity and the same views.

The most important thing to do is to substantiate our stand so that it expresses the true views of party members in factories -- of the workers class to which we belong. My greatest worry is to remain the same Stanislaw I have been for 33 years. Nevertheless, I must distinguish myself among my equals on the point of responsibility, discipline and veracity and thoroughly fulfill my duties and principles of conduct.

I do not intend to philosophize. I am not given to such things. I think things over and prepare myself for tasks, but I always use my own words and speak without prepared texts at meetings of the Politburo and the Central Committee and at meetings in the field. When people note that I use my own words they trust me more because they know that no one has put words into my mouth.

[Question] The Polish press has noted your brief statement that you include yourself in the party's left wing. What did you have in mind in fact?

[Answer] This was published by GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI. I had just one thing in mind when making that statement and I would like to expand it. The thing is that I am a worker, and workers are on the left side of the party. I am not concerned with doctrinal questions -- I have in mind a social and political fact. Leftism is strong among workers because they have the class-induced inclination to view socialism as socialism and nothing else and to ensure that its practice is socialist.

Workers and peasants in the party are blunt, frank and impulsive and they bring to it what comes from the grassroots. I do not see the intelligentsia as a different body and category. But the thing is that intellectuals are more balanced, analyze things and do not speak out directly because they know less about workers and their lives. That is why, as a worker and man who sees the things at the grassroots level and in life as it is and not as one imagines it to be, I have called myself a representative of the leftwing. I stress: I have called myself a representative of the leftwing of a consolidated and united party in which there is no place for differing views and policies. A worker is unable to dodge for a long time even if he wants to. A worker will drive the truth home and will make you wince by doing so. I regard as leftist the people who drive the truth home.

Not everyone likes me for having become a member of the Politburo. We know how things are nowadays. But no one has made a sensation out of me and no one has attacked me. This is because people know what I represent and what they can expect of me.

In August 1980 I was a production controller. I felt and thought as a worker. There was much bitterness, but I never even thought about surrendering my party card. I was always convinced that we could overcome all our troubles. What we have to do is to make quiet but resolute changes so that people can see that the party and the power apparatus have learned the lessons and apply them in practice.

[Question] What about the militancy of trade unions, without which things are bound to go badly....

[Answer] My view is this: There should be one union in one enterprise because otherwise there will be fruitless competition.

We should begin at the grassroots level because at this level there is a great need for trade unions. Not a spurious need, but one that is felt every day. The unpolluted trade union base also exists at that level. People at this level want trade unions that are genuine, militant, sensitive and constructive trade unions, ones that are not spurious and that do not meddle in politics.

We will begin doing our bit. If there is proof that things are different than they were before August 1980 and that honesty is the rule, even those will come to us who may be unwilling or undecided to start with. People will be convinced by the facts and not by declarations. August showed us what facts are at stake. I have talked with people about the third of the alternatives that were presented in the Sejm. Many people feel no love for me on this account and few are satisfied. but they keep on listening to me. I would like to win more approval, but the important thing is that they do not oppose me.

When they fear that the new will be just an embodiment of the old, I tell them that what the nation has acquired and what the party has adopted at its ninth congress will never be taken away from the people and that the party has not and cannot have any such intentions.

Workers self-management bodies? There are still not many of them, but preparations for them are being made everywhere. Is this too early or too late? We have had to wait for a more favorable situation, which is beginning to clarify itself. There will soon be an upsurge, probably a massive one. I am for it, but I do not reproach those who prefer to think again and again before they take a decisive stride.

[Krasucki] Thank you for the interview.

[Kalkus] I thank you, but I would like to add that we Politburo members are very keen on being invited by broad party groups. We want to have frank talks with them, and this is possible only live, in the field. I do not want to impose myself on anyone, but I would like to be invited.

We Politburo members could be more active and this is our wish. Anyone who wants to will find me at the Cegielski Plant in Poznan. The telephone number is in the directory.

GDANSK VOIVODSHIP HOLDS IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

LD171340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Antoni Popow report]

[Text] Three hours ago the first voivodship conference on party ideology began in Gdansk. The idea of this conference comes from the deep need to analyze the causes of the weaknesses that have occurred in the work of the voivodship party organization over the past few years and to arrive at conclusions which would tangibly facilitate the process whereby the political unity of the party is strengthened and its ideological identity is regained. The conference will hear reports on these subjects. There will also be discussions held in three special teams. The first team will discuss Marxism-Leninism as the basis for the party's activities; the second team will deal with the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR organization's political and organizational work; and the third team will deal with ideological training problems. The initiative to hold this conference first came at the March plenum of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee. It meets halfway the expectations of wide ranks of party members who, after a period of ideological passiveness, wish to regain social credibility and then class-ideological identity.

MILITIA HEIGHTENS CAMPAIGN AGAINST SPECULATION

LD192058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] In accordance with the recommendations of the Military Council of National Salvation, militia organs have recently stepped up antispeculation activity. The specialist militia services have intensified control and repressive operations at bazaars and markets.

Also taking part in these campaigns were soldiers of the military internal service [wotskowa sluzba wewnetrzna] and social activists. As a result of these measures, 961 initial proceedings have been initiated and more than 2,000 cases have been sent to the court of misdemeanors for punishment for speculative misdemeanors and for cheating consumers. More than 9,000 people have been punished by fines amounting to almost 5 million zloty. Checks of trading establishments revealed goods worth more than 25 million zloty concealed from the customers.

MINISTER REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS IN USSR

LD172252 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Interview given by Zbigniew Szalajda, minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, to unidentified Warsaw radio correspondent after his return to Poland from talks in the Soviet Union; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Would you say something about the results of your visit to Moscow, Mr Minister?

[Answer] Of course, we worked [words indistinct]. And now we can obtain the full quantity of gas from the Soviet Union. [Passage indistinct]. But the Soviet Union asks us for supplies of large, unprecedented quantities of rolled goods, within the range of 700,000, half a million, a million tons, because these goods are simply in short supply there.

I do not hide the fact that this was the subject of our joint talks. With me in Moscow was the minster of foreign trade, our representatives for economic relations with the Soviet Union, Minister (Dluczek) and Minister Nestorowicz. Well, this is an area which, in my opinion, contains one of the greatest opportunities for the working out of partnership relations in export and import with the Soviet Union.

[Question] This was in metallurgy. Maybe now you can tell us about the engineering industry or, strictly speaking, the car industry.

[Answer] The situation as regards cars is similar. In other industries we have embarked on broad cooperation -- let me say right away, in electronics, electrotechnology. We have, at present, quite a number of factories working with components imported from the Soviet Union, and we will export the products of that industry. There is good cooperation in the engineering industry, in the aviation industry. We have already had mutual deliveries. In fact, we have brought with us from Moscow a decision concerning the delivery of components and, in fact, hard currency contributions for the shipbuilding industry, the minimal quantities which are needed for the ships exported to the Soviet Union. This is a problem which always has to be faced. I have the opportunity to say that we are, for instance, exporting ships to the Soviet Union, but these ships contain some kind of dollar contribution. Thus, there are also dollars, and these materials constitute a few percent of the ships; but they make the export of the ships possible. [Words indistinct]

As regards cars, this is a discussion which we have not yet concluded. I will only talk about the idea. Our car industry is very strongly tied to imports from the West. I will just give an example to remind you. We still have to buy materials for the small Fiat 126 with hard currency to the tune of over $200; for the Fiat 125 over (?$3,000) for the Polanz, more still. We simply want to establish cooperation, and we are well advanced. Some contracts have already been signed to obtain the materials which are being imported for dollars, but they cannot be imported in great quantities simply because there are not enough. And this is the main reason for the decline in the car industry and in the output of cars. In order to import these materials from the Soviet Union -- I deliberately use the words import "from the Soviet Union" -- we must in return export other products of the car industry.

And now as to what products of the car industry -- there are still no final decisions. We want to negotiate so that these will be products, or quantities of products, which would be least felt on the home market.

OLSZOWSKI VISIT TO USSR CONFIRMS ALLIANCE

LD182320 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sept (PAP) -- The recent visit by Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, to the Soviet Union once again confirmed that the friendship, alliance and cooperation of Poland and the USSR are a very important element of the state interests of both states, writes Wiktor Weggi in the INTERPRESS information pamphlet, noting that this visit was designed, above all: to solidify the basic agreements reached during the March visit of the Polish party and state delegation to Moscow, as well as during the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev in August this year in the Crimea.

The author stresses that the frequent Polish-Soviet contacts on a high level are the result not only of the ideological unity and the similarity of positions of the two countries on key international issues, but is also a consequence of the world situation, which has recently been worsening. Poland and the USSR follow with concern the regression in the field of detente. Forces striving for an arms race and confrontation are once again gaining strength.

With respect to the economic war unleashed by the Washington administration against Poland under the pretext of the introduction of martial law, the author notes that the genuine reasons for this should be sought in something else. Stable and sovereign Poland as an important link in the socialist community and a reliable ally of the Soviet Union constitutes a fundamental element in the infrastructure of peace on our continent, an infrastructure guaranteeing the inviolability of borders in Europe. The weakening of Poland is in the interest of all those forces that believe -- and this is absurd -- that detente and peace are to the advantage exclusively of the socialist community, while the Soviet Union reaps its main fruits.

The progress of the visit to the USSR by S. Olszowski confirmed that the designs of these circles suffered a fiasco. In the present difficult international situation, the alliance and friendship with the USSR acquire ever-increasing significance as a guarantee of Poland's security. Peoples Poland is, and in future will be, a reliable link in the community of socialist states, making a fundamental contribution to the implementation of political-defense tasks of the Warsaw Pact and to broad multilateral cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

S. Olszowski's visit to Moscow was at the same time the latest stimulus to the further development of all-round relations between Poland and the USSR, based on traditiona friendship, community of ideas and political realism, the INTERPRESS observer notes in conclusion.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS MADEJ ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD210906 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 21 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 21 Sept -- Poland's Planning Commission chairman, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej told the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today that he saw two locomotive factors which should pull the Polish economy forward in the coming three-year period: the increased working time and innovation.

"Both of them should get to a start simultaneously," he said. Replying to the interviewer's questions concerning the merits of the three variants of his commission's three-year draft plan for restoring the country's economic balance, the vice-premier stressed that in running Poland's economy there was no return to the former methods of command, disregard for the cost-effect analysis, for self-dependence of manufacturers and to the mere facade of workers' self-management.

But he also cautioned that an orthodox approach to the so-called instrumental management of the economy, exclusively through instruments of indirect influence, as advocated by some scientists and economics writers, "is an equally dangerous variety of dogmatism as the one-time obdurate and exclusive adherence to instructions and commands."

He explained that during the coming implementation of the three-year plan the authorities would be justified to invoke command or a political appeal to prevent developments that would endanger the intentions of the plan or to enforce discipline in tasks recognized as particularly important.

The mentioned three-variants of the three-year balancing plan have been now submitted to specialists for discussion. The crop of the discussion will be analyzed by the Polish Sejm prior to the adoption of a definite variant.

ZSL, SD PRESIDIA ISSUE STATEMENT ON PRODUCTION

LD202346 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] The ZSL (United Peasant Party) Supreme Committee and the SD (Democratic Party) Central Committee Presidia have made public their joint stance on the activities of small-scale production for the countryside, agriculture and the food economy. It is stressed that a prerequisite for the return to the development of the economy is all-round support for farming and small-scale production. This emerges in particular from the necessity to alter the structure of the economy and the need to ensure a stable, long-term economic policy vis-a-vis these spheres of the economy. Of utmost importance for creating such conditions is a constitutional confirmation of family farms and individual crafts as a durable component of our economy. The Presidia defined the major targets related to the expansion of small-scale production. These consist, among others, for providing conditions for setting up new units, including those of mixed state, cooperative and private capital, guaranteeing the indispensible supplies of raw and other materials, and creating stable, long-term economic conditions.

STABILIZATION OF GRAIN PURCHASES REPORTED

LD172206 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Sep -- According to the latest information the purchase of grain has stabilized in Poland.

So far the state and private farms delivered a total of about 2,266 thousand tonnes of grain, that is 1 million more than in the corresponding period of 1981, but only 45.3 per cent of the amount planned for this crop year.

It must be remembered that in order to satisfy the market demand for flour and other grain-derived products it is necessary to purchase at least 5 million tonnes of grain. The performance of individual regions varies widely. The best situation is the Opole, Bydgoszcz and Wroclaw voivodships, the worst in Kielce.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON STATE FARM REFORM

AU201345 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Edward Debeck, head of the National Association of State Farms, interviewed by Marek Przybylik: "Reformed State Farms" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Very little has been written about state farms in the past few weeks.

[Answer] This is a very good thing. We can work in peace and quiet.

[Question] Yes, but very interesting events are taking place at state farms, perhaps the most interesting since their inception.

[Answer] Please do not exaggerate. We have been implementing the state farm reform for the past 14 months, but actually little has been changed at many state farms, that is, the efficient state farms, which have always been independent and, therefore, efficient.

[Question] But not all state farms have been so efficient.

[Answer] Independence and whatever this involves has been a new thing for inefficient farms. After these rather long 14 months we can be certain that almost all state farms see the necessity of the reform. It is a fact that some farms find it easier to operate under the new system than others, but, generally speaking, the freedom all of them have gained has produced many benefits.

[Question] What are the results of the state farm reform after a year?

[Answer] It has been an unorthodox year. The frequent changes in prices made farm management difficult. We expect that things will become calmer now, which is important. Farming requires plans that cover a number of years and not just a single year.

The results of the last economic year show what the reform means for us. The economic year of 1981-82 has produced a state farms' profit of Z23 billion and that of 1980-81 produced a loss of Z22 billion. This data is still incomplete. In the previous economic year about 80 percent of our state farms had run up a deficit, but last economic year only about 23 percent showed a deficit. Almost every state farm improved its fiscal results in the last economic year. At present, the per hectare profit is modest and amounts to Z7,000, but we have to realize that this was only the first year of reform. Previously the state had to subsidize the per hectare profit by Z6,000.

The grain harvest was good, and we harvested one-quarter more cereals than last year. We sold to the state over 1 million of consumption and sowing cereals, including barley for breweries. State farms are responsible for two-thirds of rape procurement.

[Question] Grain cultivation at state farms was good, but stockbreeding fared worse, and people said that state farms should specialize in field cultivation. Much has also been said about the deficit produced by large hog farms.

[Answer] Yes, it all has been said, but much of it is meaningless. Can you imagine a large farm without stockbreeding? Probably not. Second, large hog farms are profitable for us.

[Question] Even such giant hog farms as they have in Hungary?

[Answer] These are the most profitable. Nothing is more effective than hog breeding at large farms, at which you can breed really cheaply -- with low fodder rations. Now when fodder is scarce and its quality is low we use 4.2-4.5 kg of fodder to gain 1 kg increase in weight, and this includes sows with piglets.

[Question] Do you know that all this data is suspect to people?

[Answer] This is natural. At one time state farm breeders used to claim record increases, but what is the use of such practices now? I want to add that the reform has enabled us to avoid losses, which were often caused by the practice of transferring surpluses of piglets and calves to state farms. Last economic year state farms bought 500,000 calves and about 800,000 piglets fewer than in 1980-81. In addition, many farms without fodder had to give up stockbreeding for some time. We were promised -- and we planned accordingly -- some 1.7 tons of state fodder, but we were able to buy only 400,000 tons of this fodder and, since last April, almost none. Given this kind of fodder supplies, the drop in livestock has been relatively small. Our work forces have taken care to preserve the core of the herd. The new system is such that, instead of giving up stockbreeding, state farms develop their field cultivation so as to increase the production of fodder and thus of livestock and milk.

[Question] Many not too pleasant things have been said about your cooperation with individual farmers.

[Answer] Much was said about cooperation, farms [fermy], specialization, guidance and so on, and much of this was correct. Various campaigns were promoted, specialized farms were fashionable and so on. We think that everything should be done, but nothing by force or in the form of various campaigns. If state farms and individual farms are to benefit by some activity then why not promote it as long as it is based on sound foundations. Production is not the only form of cooperation with individual farmers. Other forms are mechanization, kindergartens, health centers and shopping facilities for entire villages and not only for state farms. But no campaigns, please. People will know themselves what is good for them, what they prefer and what is profitable. This is what the state farm reform is all about.

At present we are still getting used to it. Some people regard it as a great opportunity and some are not quite at ease with it, although they find things better now than a few months ago. This is still a time of trial and error. We often have to argue with various ministers and tell them that agriculture is no factory. Our arguments are often on target. We have behind us the first independent steps. Further steps should be easier.

SEJM ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON DISABLED PERSONS

AU301412 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 82 p 3

["Resolution" adopted by the Sejm on 16 August]

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, recognizing the need to ensure that invalids and disabled persons can take full part in social and professional life, states that these conditions are still not being guaranteed to the degree they should.

Therefore the Sejm is asking the government to urgently prepare appropriate legal acts and undertake practical activities in the economic and state administrative spheres which would ensure that invalids and disabled persons have the possibility of fully joining in professional and social life and that they receive aid in meeting their living, social and cultural needs.

In particular, it is necessary to guarantee aid and possibilities aimed at leveling out the difficulties resulting from the reduced capacity of invalids and disabled persons. This applies both to children and adults. Among other things, it is essential to guarantee increased teaching help adapted to the nature of the disability and making a comprehensive development of the personality possible. In relation to disabled children and young people, the possibility of their attending generally-accessible pre-schools and schools should be guaranteed. This would fulfill the need for handicapped children to undergo schooling in special educational centers.

Invalids and disabled persons should be covered by increased medical care and their taking advantage of rehabilitational services from birth should be guaranteed, the aim of which is to reduce their disability or prevent it from getting worse.

Comprehensive care for families with disabled persons must be guaranteed and these families must be included in the rehabilitational care system. It is essential to supply invalids with appropriate technical equipment, making it possible for them to carry out the activities of daily life and professional work.

It is necessary to make sure that invalids and disabled persons can use their right to work according to their abilities, qualifications and state of health. For this purpose, it is necessary to guarantee that they are appropriately prepared for professional work and also that they are employed in open workplaces, while guaranteeing these workplaces appropriate preferential treatment, for example concerning tax. Particular tasks in this respect rest on invalids' cooperatives, whose supply and financial priorities which have been granted them should make it fully possible to create more posts for invalids.

Rehabilitation and the full employment of invalids should be the basic tasks of invalids' cooperatives.

Invalids and disabled persons should be guaranteed that their other basic life needs will be met by means of a community services organization as well as by appropriate social benefits, including invalids' pensions. These benefits should also be guaranteed to those who have never been able to work. In addition, other forms of help necessary to meet daily living needs, for example nursing assistance at home and legal aid, should also be guaranteed.

The Sejm stresses the need to guarantee invalids and disabled persons appropriate housing conditions, among other ways by including them among people who have priority entitlement to apartments, by facilitating an exchange of apartments, by granting them extra living space in justifiable cases and by adapting apartments to meet the needs of invalids and disabled persons. The needs of invalids and disabled persons ought to be taken into account when designing dwellings as well as public buildings.

In order to ensure that matters concerning this group of citizens are constantly taken care of, the Sejm regards it as useful to appoint a supervisory and opinion-giving body attached to the president of the Council of Ministers or the Council of State. This would form a platform of joint activity in the affairs of invalids and disabled persons and would take the form of a council for matters concerning invalids and disabled persons, composed of representatives from the appropriate executive and central bodies of state administration and from social organizations representing invalids and disabled persons, and also composed of scientific representatives. It is also considered justifiable to establish a central rehabilitation fund for financing rehabilitation centers and centers for production of rehabilitation equipment, for creating work places with protected jobs and for organizing and guaranteeing other aid for invalids and disabled persons.

The Sejm is asking the government to present proposals concerning the implementation of the government program concerning invalids and disabled persons and to make appropriate legislative solutions in this area.

Recognizing the need to arouse the community's interest in the problems of invalids and disabled persons, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic asks all citizens, institutions and organizations to exhibit due concern for the needs of this group of people in their practical activity and to do everything to integrate invalids and disabled persons within the community.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS WITH BERN EMBASSY STAFF

LD202014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stefan Olszowski has received a group of employees of the Polish Embassy in Bern, who were held hostage during the terrorist attack.

On behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and of the leadership of the Foreign Ministry, Olszowski addressed words of recognition to them for their highly responsible and dignified behavior during the embassy occupation.

The participants in the meeting acquainted Stefan Olszowski with the circumstances of the attack and proposed a number of suggestions concerning better security against possible future terrorist attacks. They also thanked the Polish authorities for their energetic attempts and actions aimed at obtaining their safe release.

PAP has been informed that the group of former hostages came to Warsaw in order to provide the essential documentation for the demand the Polish authorities are to make for the extradition of the terrorists.

FIRST ISSUE OF NEW WORKERS' WEEKLY PUBLISHED

PM200801 Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Report signed "F": "New Periodical TYGODNIK ROBOTNICZY"]

[Text] The first issue of a new publication, TYGODNIK ROBOTNICZY [WORKERS WEEKLY], has appeared on the newsstands. The weekly has national coverage (its editorial offices are in Warsaw) and -- according to a statement from the editorial team -- it aims to "serve the interests and the concerns of the working people" and intends to belong to the workers not in name alone.

The nature of the publication is intended to emerge from broad cooperation with its readers. TYGODNIK ROBOTNICZY is to constitute a forum -- as the editorial team declares -- for a sharp confrontation of attitudes, tolerance and mutual recognition of diverse arguments and reasoning. It is the editor's ambition to "view the Polish reality in an objective and independent manner, to be faithful to the facts, to be concrete and matter-of-fact."

In the first issue of the weekly, among articles devoted to the problems of the working people's day to day existence, questions concerning the economic reform and human relations in the production process, we also find some Szczecin material, dealing with the work of social affairs commissions in the Odra clothing factory and the Police chemical works.

SCINTEIA PUBLISHES CEAUSESCU-SHAGARI DECLARATION

AU200920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

["Joint declaration of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Alhaji Shehu Shagari," issued in Bucharest on 15 September on the occasion of the latter's visit to Romania]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 13 and 15 September 1982.

During the visit, the two presidents held official talks at which they briefed each other on their countries' socioeconomic efforts, examined the current stage and prospects of Romanian-Nigerian relations, and exchanged views on international matters of common interest.

The talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, were attended by:

For Romania: Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council; Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government; Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and adviser to the president; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the president and of the State Council; Constantin Mitea, presidential adviser; Ion Cetateanu, presidential adviser; Ilie Vaduva, deputy and deputy chairman of the commission for foreign affairs and international economic cooperation of the Grand National Assembly; Vasile Chivulescu, Romanian ambassador to Nigeria, and Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Nigeria: Ishaya S. Audu, minister of foreign affairs; Garuba Wushishi, minister of information; Maitama Bello Yusuf, minister of commerce; E.A. Ivase, minister secretary of state at the ministry of education; Thomas Yepwi, senator; Babajo Aliyu, member of the House of Representatives; Dr Chuba Okaidgbo, special presidential adviser; A.S. Gadau, Nigerian ambassador to Bucharest; O. Adeniji, ambassador, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ason Burr, permanent presidential adviser; E. Akan, director at the Nigerian Petroleum Corporation; Chief S.L. Edu, and Alhaji Adamu Abubaka, businessmen.

At the end of the talks, the two presidents agreed to adopt the following declaration on strengthening the friendship and developing the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

Chapter I

Examining the current stage of Romanian-Nigerian relations and the implementation of high-level decisions and the agreements concluded by the Romanian-Nigerian intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari expressed complete satisfaction with the continued development of Romanian-Nigerian friendship and political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, particularly in the past few years.

Highlighting the positive effects of mutual visits by representatives of the two countries, by members of their governments, parliaments, ruling parties' leadership, mass and media representatives on the expansion and deepening of general bilateral relations, the two presidents reaffirmed their determination to further develop bilateral relations in all areas, to expand their cooperation and their mutual international support. In this context, the two presidents emphasized the usefulness of periodic consultations between the two countries' foreign ministries, held alternately in Bucharest and Lagos. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria expressed the view that economic ties, especially production sharing, constitute a fundamental factor for the stability, dynamics and lastingness of the Romanian-Nigerian friendship and cooperation.

They believe that the good results obtained to date and the experience gained in trade and economic cooperation constitute favorable premises for further expanding commercial exchanges, production sharing and cooperation in services, especially in key sectors for the two countries' development, such as energy and petrochemical industries, agriculture, construction, mining exploration and exploitation, transportation, timber processing, consultancy and so forth, in which both sides showed interest. They decided to intensify efforts to evenly increase the volume of trade and to diversify it and to implement the economic projects agreed upon.

The two presidents pointed out the positive activities of the Romanian-Nigerian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and agreed to upgrade its role and functions as a decision and coordination body in the area of trade and bilateral cooperation. They agreed that the fifth session of the joint commission should be held in Bucharest in the spring of 1983.

The presidents stressed the importance of the ties that the two countries are developing in the areas of culture, science, education, radio, television and press, sports and health, as a significant contribution to a better understanding between the two peoples. They decided that these ties should be expanded on the basis of agreements to be reached by the two countries' competent bodies.

They are firmly convinced a greater Romanian-Nigerian cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological, cultural and education areas and a broader legal framework for it will considerably help national efforts to ensure the two countries' continuous socioeconomic progress. This cooperation will also add to their countries' contribution to establishing new and equitable interstate relations, to developing the cooperation among developing countries, to intensifying efforts for a new world economic order and to strengthening peace and understanding in the world.

Chapter II

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria examined the major contemporary issues and expressed profound concern about the grave tension created in international relations by the policy of force and threat of force and by interference in the internal affairs of other states, by conflicts and wars in various parts of the world, by the negation of the right to self-determination for peoples under colonial and racist domination, by the intensification of the arms race and the deepening world economic crisis.

In view of those grave developments, the two presidents expressed the opinion that the supreme interests of the nations require resolute and responsible actions to end the international tension, to halt the course of confrontation and war, and to resume and continue the policy of detente, respect for national independence, peace and cooperation among nations. They highly praised the peoples' increasing determination to work for a new policy capable of eliminating the use and threat of force, domination and oppression, areas of influence and the arms race. Such a policy must ensure the independent development of all nations and cooperation among them on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and for each people's right to freely decide their fate.

The presidents stressed that international events prove the incontestable fact that the establishment and development of nations and national states constitute a decisive factor in the peoples' socioeconomic progress and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for eliminating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order. In these conditions it is more important than ever to strengthen the national independence of all peoples as one of the basic objectives of all the forces militating for progress, cooperation, understanding and peace.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari expressed their profound concern about the unprecedented scope of the arms race and about the utilization of enormous human, material and financial resources for military purposes, which constitutes a heavy burden for all nations and a permanent threat to international peace and security.

They expressed the belief that currently the key international issue is the struggle to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, so as to preclude the outburst of a nuclear war that would endanger mankind's very existence. They resolutely spoke out for ensuring each people's supreme right to life, freedom and peace.

Noting that the second UN General Assembly special session for disarmament did not adopt resolutions conducive to specific measures for general, primarily nuclear, disarmament based on a comprehensive program, the two presidents stressed the need for resolute steps to accelerate negotiations designed to establish practical disarmament measures.

Noting with satisfaction the beginning of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear weapons, the two presidents emphasized the need for agreements that can contribute to abating the threat of a devastating nuclear war.

Simultaneously expressing their concern about the deepening world economic crisis and the widening gaps between rich and poor countries, the two presidents stressed the need for increasingly energetic steps to eliminate underdevelopment, to accelerate the socioeconomic progress of the developing countries, to establish a new world economic order, and to promote the equal participation of all states in international political and economic affairs. They expressed their firm conviction that without eliminating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order, it will be impossible to ensure international economic stability and to forge a world of peaceful cooperation.

The presidents described national efforts as decisive for the developing countries' socio-economic progress. At the same time, they stressed that the developed nations must extend them more substantial development aid.

The Romanian and Nigerian presidents highlighted the special importance of expanding economic cooperation among the developing countries and strengthening their solidarity and unity as essential conditions for obtaining positive results at general negotiations and for progress toward the establishment of a new world economic order.

They called upon the developing countries to discuss at the highest level ways of deepening their cooperation, of forging and bolstering their unity with a view to attaining positive results at future general negotiations with the developed countries.

The presidents strongly advocated settling the conflicts in various parts of the world through peaceful means and political negotiations, on the basis of respect for peoples' right to freely decide their destinies, in keeping with their legitimate national interests and without any foreign interference. They expressed the belief that political solutions to conflicts can help consolidate national independence, diminish interstate tensions and resume the policy of detente and peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Alhaji Shehu Shagari reasserted their support for solving the Middle East problem through political means and negotiations. They believe that, after the negotiated solution enacted in Beirut, Israel must cease all military actions and withdraw all its troops from Lebanon and that the independence and integrity of the latter must be ensured. Simultaneously, steps must be taken to solve the Palestinian problem on the basis of that people's right to self-determination and to an independent state. They were of the opinion that now is the time to convene an international conference, under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations, with a view to devising a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Such a conference should be attended by all the interested sides, including the PLO. They expressed the view that in the Middle East there is room for both a Palestinian state and for an independent Israeli state and that those two states and all other countries in the area must coexist peacefully.

The Romanian and Nigerian presidents also spoke out for an end to the war between Iraq and Iran and for a political settlement to the problems between them, based on mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and on noninterference in internal affairs.

The Romanian and Nigerian presidents stressed the importance their countries attach to promoting security and cooperation among the European nations, and stated that ensuring this can have very positive effects on international peace, understanding and cooperation.

They expressed their anxiety about the particularly grave situation in Europe, a continent that has become a huge nuclear arsenal where enormous quantities of weapons have been stockpiled, far in excess of any rational defense needs, and which has been divided into two military blocs. The deployment and development of additional medium-range missiles in Europe exacerbates the dangers to continental and international peace and security and threaten life on our planet. They expressed the view that the European countries are directly interested in and must participate in achieving immediate agreements to halt the deployment and development of such missiles.

The two presidents emphasized the great importance of the successful conclusion to the Madrid conference of European representatives through the adoption of a substantial document on convening a conference devoted to confidence and disarmament in Europe, continuation of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe, and additional steps toward developing economic, scientific and cultural cooperation on the continent.

The Romanian and Nigerian presidents highly praised the peace movements and demonstrations staged in Europe and throughout the world with the conviction that they are very important for the struggle to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and to ensure world peace.

Upon examining the situation in Africa, the two presidents hailed the historic achievements of the African peoples in their struggle for national freedom and independence. They noted the increasing assertion of the African peoples' and countries' desire to consolidate their independence, to accelerate their socioeconomic progress, and to free the continent from the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid. They emphasized the positive role of the Organization of African Unity in this respect and expressed their conviction that the organization will continue to coordinate the African nations' efforts in their struggle to defend their common interests.

The two presidents emphasized the urgent need to secure Namibia's independence without dalay, as well as the Namibian people's right to freely choose their path of future development in line with their legitimate aspirations and interests. They reasserted their full support for the efforts made at the United Nations by the African countries and by the nonaligned movement and to find a political solution to the Namibian problem on the basis of Resolution 453 of the UN Security Council. They pledged militant solidarity with and full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people led by the South-West African People's Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

At the same time, the two presidents reasserted the need to urgently and totally eliminate the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and reiterated Romania's and Nigeria's complete solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people against apartheid and for freedom, equality and social progress.

They condemned the repeated aggressive attacks staged by South Africa against Angola and the other independent African neighboring states and requested an immediate end to those attacks and to any attempts to violate the sovereignty of those states and to destabilize them.

Examining the tension and conflicts prevailing in various parts of Africa, the two presidents advocated peaceful, negotiated settlements of all the problems among the African countries. They expressed the view that the OAU can play an important role in promoting cooperation among its member states at the regional and continental level in the interests of their socioeconomic development, in settling conflicts and tension through political means, and in strengthening the solidarity and unity of the African countries. They believe that the role and unity of the organization should be consolidated.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari expressed the view that the United Nations constitutes the most suitable forum for multilateral negotiations and for politically solving all international problems, conflicts and interstate tensions. To fulfill those purposes, the role and responsibilities of the United Nations should be increased, its bodies, structures and functions should be democratized, its efficiency enhanced and the whole organization should be adapted to the current and future needs and realities of the international community. They expressed the view that all the states, regardless of size, system or potential must actively participate in dealing with problems of general interest. In particular, the small and medium-sized, developing and nonaligned countries must play an increasingly active role in discussing and solving all the problems emerging among nations.

The presidents attached great importance to the nonaligned movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence, for settling interstate conflicts, for halting the arms race and for peace. Proceeding from their identical or very close interests and positions on international matters, the Romanian and Nigerian presidents agreed to intensify their consultations, cooperation and mutual support within the framework of the United Nations and other international bodies, the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, with a view to achieving democratic and just solutions to the major international problems in the interests of the peoples, thus promoting international peace, security and cooperation.

Chapter III

During his visit, the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria laid a wreath at the Monument of Heroes in the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland and for socialism. Together with members of his delegation, he toured economic, cultural and social establishments in Bucharest and in Prahova County. The high-ranking guests were received cordially and hospitably everywhere, an expression of the mutual feelings of esteem and friendship between the two peoples. The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Federal Republic of Nigeria highly praised the fruitful results of their talks and stressed that the agreements concluded during the visit will make an important contribution to expanding Romanian-Nigerian friendship and cooperation for the benefit of the Romanian and Nigerian Peroples and the policy of peace, detente, national independence and international cooperation.

The president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, expressed warmest thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to him and to his delegation throughout his stay in the Socialist Republic of Romania. Convinced of the great importance of summit meetings such as the recent one and of their multiple consequences for deepening Romanian-Nigerian relations, the two presidents agreed to continue such meetings at a high level. The president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. A date for the visit will be established subsequently through diplomatic channels.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE VISITS 20, 21 SEP

Arrival Ceremony

AU201426 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1408 GMT on 20 September carries a live broadcast from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and his wife. According to the announcer, the guests are welcomed by "President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other comrades of our party-state leadership" including Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Stefan Voitec and Stefan Andrei. The national anthems of the two countries are played and the two presidents review a military honor guard. The broadcast ends at 1423 GMT. There were no speeches.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU201825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/9/1982 -- Talks started in Bucharest on September 20 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The two party and state leaders exchanged views on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest. The talks passed in a warm, frindly atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Talks Continue at Dinner

AU201942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/9/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu met again with Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Popular and Revolutioanry Republic of Guinea, and with Andree Toure at a dinner given on Monday. On the occasion the exchange of opinions on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest continued. The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Departure Ceremony

AU210654 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0637 GMT on 21 September carries a 14-minute live broadcast from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and his wife. The Guinean guests were seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and "other Romanian officials." The national anthems of the two countries were played and the two presidents reviewed an honor guard. Presidents Ceausescu and Sekou Toure are reported to have cordially bid farewell to each other. There were no speeches.

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON BEIRUT MASSACRES

AU201641 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 82

["Statement by Romanian news agancy AGERPRES in connection with the massacres in Beirut"; date of statement not given]

[Text] Public opinion in Romania has acknowledged with complete disapproval the grave events that occurred in Beirut in the past days as a result of Israel's brutal violation of the UN Security Council resolutions and of the understandings concluded regarding the cease-fire and military disengagement and the illegal occupation of west Beirut by Israeli military forces.

With deep emotion and indignation the Romanian people have learned about the massacres that claimed hundreds upon hundreds of Palestinian civilians -- men and women, children, young and old people -- that were committed in the Palestinian camps in Sabra and Shatila in west Beirut during the presence and occupation of the Israeli troops.

The Romanian Government firmly condemns the atrocities committed in Beirut against the Palestinian civilians, as well as the new aggressive acts by the Israeli Army in Lebanon and the occupation of west Beirut.

The Romanian Government very firmly demands the unconditional cessation of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese people and the Palestinians who are living in that country and the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Beirut and from all Lebanese territory. At the same time, the Romanian Government believes that it is necessary to do everything to respect the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon so that a broad reconciliation among all Lebanese political forces is achieved at this particularly difficult time for that country and so that the territorial integrity and the national unity of Lebanon is safeguarded and that peace, quiet and a normal life is ensured for the Lebanese people.

Within this framework, the statement continues, Romania believes that it is necessary -- if the Lebanese Government agrees as well -- for the United Nations to urgently send a contingent of troops to preserve peace and ensure a complete military disengagement in Beirut and to guarantee the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, as well as peace and quiet for the Lebanese people. Proceeding from the feelings of solidarity that exist between the Romanian and Palestinian people, the Romanian Government asks the United Nations to set up an investigation commission to establish who is guilty for the massacres committed in Palestinian camps in Sabra and Shatila and take measures so that those who committed those monstrous crimes will account for them before an international court of justice.

The tragic events in the past days in Lebanon, and particularly those in Beirut, once again stress the need to act with consistency and perseverance to achieve a political and negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict and to establish a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that so tormented part of the world and to first and foremost resolve the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, recently stressed that the Palestinian people have the right to their own state in the Middle East. In west Jordan and the Gaza Strip there is room for it and the Palestinians must create their own state. At the same time, it is necessary that the peace that will be achieved should guarantee the integrity and sovereignty of all states. Both the Palestinian people the Palestinian state and the independent Israeli state should coexist and each of them should enjoy appropriate guarantees regarding its security and independence.

The Romanian Government believes that the latest events in Lebanon and overall developments in the Middle East once again illustrate how topical and useful is the convening of an international conference under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations and with the participation of all states and sides concerned, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- to discuss the settlement of all problems in that area and to establish a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that part of the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREEK COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU201322 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Comrade Vannis Banias, secretary of the Greek Communist Party [KKE]-Interior Central Committee, who is on a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and Angelos Dhiamandopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of the KKE-Interior Central Committee.

The guest conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the KKE-Interior leadership and wishes for progress and prosperity for the Romanian people. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed the guests to our country and in his turn conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the KKE-Interior leadership for ever greater successes in the work they carry out together with other progressive forces of Greece for the prosperity of the working people and for the triumph of the ideals of democracy and social democracy.

During their meeting, the sides briefed each other on the activities of the RCP and the KKE-Interior and on certain international questions. Thus, they expressed full satisfaction with the good relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties and expressed their mutual desire to deepen these relations for the benefit of both parties, countries and peoples, and in the interests of peace, detente and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

They expressed their conviction that the development of the solidarity and friendship between the two parties will contribute to expanding and diversifying the traditional Romanian-Greek relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas and to strengthening the friendship and good-neighborliness between the Romanian and Greek peoples. Discussing the current international situation, the sides stressed the importance of strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, peace and respect for the national independence of each people. They also stated that peaceful, negotiated solutions must be found to all conflicts around the world and that the use or threat of forces must be utterly excluded.

Special attention was given to European matters. The sides stressed the importance of successfully concluding the Madrid conference, which should give new impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole and convening a conference on disarmament on the continent.

Along these lines the sides pointed out that it is urgently necessary to adopt specific measures to halt the arms race and to begin with disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to stop the deployment of new medium-range missiles and remove and destroy the existing ones. They stated that developing cooperation among all the Balkan countries and turning that area into an area of good neighborliness, confidence and bilateral and multilateral cooperation, free of nuclear weapons, is very important for the cause of European security. They highlighted the importance of convening a high-level Balkan conference designed to establish practical measures for bolstering confidence in the area in keeping with the interests of its peoples.

The sides expressed the determination of the RCP and of the KKE-Interior to further develop the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the other communist and other parties, on the basis of full equality, respect for each party's right to independently decide its political line, tactics and strategy, without any foreign interference. The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding.

ANDREI MEETS GREEK FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU201819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/9/1982 -- On September 20, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Karolos Papoulias, secretaty of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Hellenic Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the talks the positive course was highlighted of the Romanian-Hellenic relations which have developed steadily in keeping with the understanding reached at top level and the possibilities were brought to the fore of further expanding those relations.

International questions of mutual interest were approached and the need was stressed for a closer cooperation between the two countries on an international plane with a view to enhancing Romania's and Greece's contribution to the promotion of collaboration, understanding, security and peace in the Balkans and in Europe. In that framework, the necessity was emphasized of passing to firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, on the continent and throughout the world and the two sides' determination was highlighted to work for ensuring the positive conclusion of the Madrid conference.

ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY SECRETARY VISITS

Meets Ceausescu

AU171655 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Oddo Biasini, national executive secretary of the Italian Republican Party, who is on a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest extended, on behalf of Giovanni Spadolini, secretary general of the Italian Republican Party and chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers [as heard]. war, greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with wishes for success in his activity. He also expressed satisfaction with meeting again with the RCP secretary general and having a useful exchange of views with the leader of the Romanian Party and state on bilateral and international issues of common interest. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and, in turn, conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Prime Minister Spadolini. The RCP secretary general stressed that the visit of the national executive secretary of the Italian Republican Party is part and parcel of the positive relations between the two parties and between Romania and Italy and the Romanian and Italian people; he also stressed that it contributes to deepening those relations.

During the ensuing talk the two sides stressed with satisfaction the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the Italian Republican Party and expressed their desire to act to expand and deepen those relations and to constantly develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy for the benefit of the Romanian and Italian peoples and the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides also had an extensive exchange of views on current international issues. They stressed the complex nature of the world situation as a result of unresolved problems, the continuing arms race and the aggravated economic crisis. They emphasized that under such conditions it is necessary for all states, irrespective of their socio-political systems, for all progressive and democratic forces and world public opinion to act to stop tension in the international sphere, to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and peace and respect for peoples' independence, to resolve the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by peaceful means and negotiations and to eliminate the use or threat of force in international relations.

Both sides stressed the need to stop the arms race, which presents a grave danger for peace and world stability, to proceed to tangible measures to reduce military expenditures, troops and weapons and to measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to stop the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and destroy the existing ones. In connection with the situation in Europe, the two sides emphasized the need to focus efforts on successfully concluding the Madrid meeting designed to strengthen security and cooperation on the continent, to convene a conference on confidence-building and disarmament and to ensure the continuity of European meetings.

The two sides also stressed the need to eliminate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order able to ensure equitable development conditions for all peoples and to lead to a solution of the current economic, financial-monetary and energy crisis in the world that affects peoples' progress and world stability and peace. They also pointed out the importance of strengthening cooperation and solidarity between the political, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, detente, security, national independence and free cooperation among all peoples. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ALGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 17 SEP

AU171914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/9/1982 -- An Algerian military delegation led by Colonel (Mohamed Alleg), central director of the Political Commissariat of the National Popular Army of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived in Bucharest on September 17. The same day, the Algerian military delegation, who are paying a visit to Romania, had a working meeting at the Higher Political Council of the army.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU171702 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Miklos Barity, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country. Presenting his credentials, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrades Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In his speech, the ambassador stressed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Hungary by pointing out that the two countries have solid bases available to expand and deepen bilateral relations in all fields. Strengthening political, economic, scientific-cultural and other cooperation and developing friendship are in keeping with our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and with the expectations of our peoples. The speaker then stressed the significant role played by the understandings reached jointly during the 1977 summit meetings in Debrecen and Oradea to promote Romanian-Hungarian good-neighborly relations.

The speaker then pointed out Hungary's foreign policy guidelines and the efforts made to strengthen peace throughout the world. Receiving the credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed thanks for the message and, in turn, asked the ambassador to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to Comrades Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar. In his speech, the head of the Romanian state stressed that our party and state attach particular importance to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MSZMP, between Romania and Hungary on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit. "In the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and of the understandings reacned during the 1977 summit meetings," the speaker continued, "we want to act together with the Hungarian People's Republic to constantly develop the relations of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between our countries and peoples and to strengthen their cooperation in building the new society."

The speaker then outlined our country's foreign policy orientations and stressed Romania's active participation in international affairs in general. Referring to the current international situation, the speaker stressed that it is necessary to do everything to stop tension, to eliminate the policy of force, of confrontation and of redividing the spheres of influence and domination, to stop the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to resolve all conflicts between countries by peaceful means, to promote a policy of respect for national independence and sovereignty, to achieve a new international economic order and to ensure peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. After the accreditation ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Miklos Barity.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS

AU201255 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] The military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Lt Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Central Committee and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which paid an official visit to our country, left Bucharest 16 September. Upon departure from Otopeni Airport, the Mozambique guests were seen off by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by deputy defense ministers, generals and high-ranking officers. During its stay in our country, the Mozambique military delegation conducted talks at the ministry of national defense and visited military units, industrial enterprises and tourist sites.

SFRY CENSURES ISRAEL, EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PLO

'Massacre, Genocide' Decried

LD202024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 20 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government on Monday most severely condemned Israel and its assistants on account of the latest massacre and genocide over the civilian Palestinian population in west Beirut.

The Yugoslav Government stressed the need for a definite action by the U.N. Security Council and all of the international community with the aim of effectively checking Israel in its raids which represent a gross violation of the most elementary human rights and bring into question peace and security in the world.

Yugoslavia reiterated its stand that Israel's urgent and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon and all occupied Arab territories is necessary for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Such solution implies the creation of an independent Palestinian state led by the PLO as the only recognized and legitimate representative of all Palestinians.

The latest massacre of the innocent Palestinian population in refugee camps was today also condemned by the Yugoslav trade union presidency.

It is high time for Israel to once and for all withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and for the long-suffering heroic Palestinian people to be secured the inalienable right to free life in its own homeland, it was emphasized at the Yugoslav trade union presidency session.

Message Sent to 'Arafat

LD201710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 20 Sep 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 20 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia has sent a message to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat expressing its bitterness because of the latest massacre over the innocent civilian population in the Shatila and Sabra camps in west Beirut for which the Israeli aggressor is primarily responsible.

On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia the message was sent by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic.

The message stress that it is high time for international communities to take energetic and effective sanctions against those who not only ignore the norms of international conduct, but ruthlessly violate the most elementary human right -- the right to live.

Yugoslavia will continue doing everything in its power within the United Nations and the movement of nonalignment and in other ways to stop once and for all the Israel aggression and expansionism and to enable the Palestinian people to achieve its right to a peaceful and secure life on its own land, within its own independent state, the Presidency of Yugoslavia message stresses.

FEC: 'Latest Crime' Scored

LD201714 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The Federal Executive Council today most vehemently denounced Israel and its henchmen for their latest crime against the civilian Palestinian population in west Beirut.

This kind of action, says the statement, demands a most urgent move by the entire international community finally to curb the aggressive behavior of Israel, which is directly responsible for the events in Beirut. The mere condemnation of Israeli aggression and verbal demands for withdrawal have produced no results and a specific move by the UN Security Council is required, says the statement of the Federal Executive Council.

VISIT BY TURKEY'S KENAN EVREN CONTINUES

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD210334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2119 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Peter Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation this evening in honor of Gen Kenan Evren, head of the Turkish state. All members of General Evren's entourage, including Ilter Turkmen, the minister of foreign affairs, attended the dinner.

The following were present on the Yugoslav side: Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities of the Yugoslav public, political and cultural life.

During the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, President Stambolic and General Evren exchanged toasts.

Welcoming his guest from Turkey, Peter Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in his toast:

Your Excellency, dear guests and friends, it gives me great pleasure to avail myself to this opportunity to wish you and your associates a warm welcome and a pleasant stay in our midst.

Your visit to Yugoslavia, Your Excellency, expresses the continued development of friendly relations between our two countries and confirm again our orientations to nurture these relations with the greatest of attention. As Balkan, Mediterranian and European countries -- that is to say, almost as neighbors -- we have to rely on each other, develop reciprocal cooperation and together with other countries, work to ensure that our respective areas can remain calm. In this respect, Yugoslav-Turkish relations already have a long tradition.

Your Excellency, I think I can say that we have obtained valuable results in our bilateral cooperation. However, I can also say they are not yet a true reflection of our possibilities and requirements. The possibilities, particularly in the area of economic cooperation, are truly many and, so to speak, cover all the areas of the economic life of our two countries. To use what has begun and jointly search for fresh and more modern forms of reciprocal cooperation is a reliable way of fulfilling both mutual and long-term interests. I am convinced that our mutual efforts will be channelled into this direction because we have realistic conditions and we are both ready to do so.

Any cooperation also serves better understanding and a rapprochement among the peoples. I wish to stress that a significant part in our cooperation and friendly relations is played by the Turkish nationality which in our country enjoys full social and economic equality within the framework of the socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Your Excellency, the SFRY and the Republic of Turkey, despite the differences in their socio-political system and international orientations, have a great deal of identical aspirations in their desire for a more secure future and trust and cooperation in this part of Europe and in the world in general.

I would like to recall here our cooperation at the meetings of the Balkan countries and within the course of the CSCE. We attach great importance to the development of Balkan cooperation because it contributes to the strengthening of trust and security of all the countries and peoples of the Balkan and Mediterranean area and in doing so also to stability in Europe, particularly when one bears in mind the dangerous developments in the world today which increasingly are threatening to imperil the atmosphere and spirit of Helsinki.

International political and economic relations are increasingly permeated by the wish for domination and all aspects of hegemony. The gravity and the uncertainty of the situation in international relations has been frighteningly enhanced by the constant excalation of the arms race. Instead of understanding, force is used, pressure is brought to bear and interventions are resorted to. All this whittles down the chances for the already brittle detente and opens up the scope for the establishment of fresh focal points of crisis.

The world has been encompassed by the process of destabilization to such an extent that we can freely say that we have reached the threshold of a new cold war. We see that in this process the international institutions for peace, security and cooperation are hampered in their activity in service of the objectives entrusted to them by mankind.

This is coming to the fore today in a most drastic way in the case of the Middle East, where the international community is prevented from taking resolute steps to put an end to the brutal Israeli aggression and genocide of the Palestinian people. We are deeply shocked and indignant over the massacre which, under the aegis of the Israeli military and encouraged by it, is being carried out against the innocent Palestinian population in west Beirut. The attempt to annihilate the Palestinian people brings to one's memory the sinister pictures of Nazi crimes during World War II which were proclaimed crimes against mankind. It must be clear to everyone today that it is indispensable to take most resolute action to curb Israeli aggression and terror in Lebanon and to punish all those who took part in the Beirut massacre.

The greatest responsibility to launch such an action most speedily is borne by those Western countries which took part in the arrangements for the departure of PLO fighters from Beirut and which withdrew their military contingents from Lebanon without the security of the Palestinian population having first been ensured.

Due to Israel's expansionist policy, which has been tolerated for far too long, the crisis in the Middle East is today deepening. It is a crisis which we have always considered to be one of the most dangerous in the world. The present developments presage catastrophic consequences for peace and security in the whole world. A just and lasting solution to the Palestinian question is, in our conviction, crucial for the resolving of this crisis and the prerequisite for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This solution implies the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own independent state on national soil. Our country and our peoples, who know only too well what freedom and independence mean, will continue to extend wholehearted assistance and support to the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO, in the struggle for their inalienable right to their own existence. The recent accord of the Arab countries at the Fes summit regarding the joint efforts aimed at the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people encourages us in our conviction that prospects are unfolding for broader international action in looking for a solution to the Middle East problem as a whole.

The continuing war between two nonaligned countries friendly to us -- Iraq and Iran -- is also the object of our deep concern. The victims are numerous and the material destruction great on both sides, and the conflict, should it not be ended, threatens to endanger peace and security in the broadest region.

With regard to this war, as well as to all other armed conflicts, crises and disputes, our attitude has always been clear and one of principle -- that all problems, wherever they might appear, should be resolved by peaceful means, without arms, in line with the principles of the UN Charter, principles which are also contained in the nonaligned policy.

Excellency, what causes us, as a European nonaligned country, particular concern is the state of security and cooperation on our continent. Europe has become the venue of the greatest military potentials and arsenals of all kinds of weapons. European countries are today, in the true sense of the word, at a crossroads, and the consequences, should the path which goes back to lack of trust, cold war confrontation and general insecurity be taken, are unforeseeable. To prevent this, efforts by everybody are needed. Finding in the principles of the nonaligned policy a lasting inspiration for its activity, Yugoslavia is, together with other European nonaligned and neutral countries, concretely committed to successfully concluding the Madrid CSCE meeting with the adoption of a meaningful and well-balanced document which represents the highest expression of a different atmosphere and political will on our continent -- to find ways and adopt types of behavior which make negotiations and a return to real detente possible.

The security of this joint Mediterranean area of ours is inseparable from European security. Just as it is conditional on it, it also reflects on the circumstances in Europe and in the entire interdependent world today.

The consistency of the principles of the policy of nonalignment and loyalty to its goals direct the activity and actions of our country at the international level. The great majority of mankind today pays tribute to the Nonaligned Movement as an irreplaceable factor and immense moral force in international relations which is capable, with its universal concept, of also being a concrete signpost for the overcoming of the present situation and the resolving of mankind's pressing problems. Precisely because of this, Yugoslavia, as in other nonaligned countries, attaches exceptional attention to the preparations for the forthcoming summit of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, the significance of which -- in these conditions -- is beyond dispute.

Excellency, the building of friendly relations with all neighboring countries is the consistent orientation of Yugoslav policy. The policy of good-neighborliness is for us the basic precondition for the continuous promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the countries of the Balkan area, to which our country also belongs. All this shows how broad and varied the spheres are for the further development of Yugoslav-Turkish cooperation. We are convinced that your visit will be a powerful incentive to the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Turkey both in the bilateral as well as the international sphere.

I raise this glass to your health, to the health of your associates, to the prosperity of the friendly Turkish people and to the further development of Yugoslav-Turkish friendship and cooperation.

Replying to the toast, the head of the Turkish Republic, Gen Kenan Evren, said:

Esteemed President of the Presidency of the Republic, on behalf of the members of the delegation which is accompanying me and in my own name, I express my cordial gratitude for your kind invitation to pay an official visit to your country, for the hospitality which you have accorded us from the moment of our arrival in Belgrade and for your nice words about Turkey. I am convinced that the fond memories of (?the visit) which we have just begun will always occupy a special place in our thoughts and hearts.

This visit of mine as president of the state of Turkey also returns the official visit paid to Turkey 6 years ago by Marshal Tito, one of the outstanding personalities of the 20th century.

(?After 40 years) of brilliant leadership of his country, the great stateman, Josip Broz Tito, took his lofty place in the world of the immortal, leaving behind a strong Yugoslavia loyal to the principles which he had established. I would like once again to stress the deep respect of the Turkish people for Marshal Tito.

Turkey takes great satisfaction in seeing that Yugoslavia, as an important country in southern Europe, along the path mapped by Tito, maintains its community, unity and stability, lives in external and internal peace and advances more and more from the economic point of view with each passing year.

The Turkish Republic has always felt satisfaction over the fact that firm relations of friendship based on mutual trust and respect exist between our two countries. Our peoples regard each other as neighbors, and the Turkish people with fraternal sentiments share the joys and (?worries) of the Yugoslavs. The circumstances in which our Turkish compatriots in Yugoslavia live, exercising all their constitutional rights, makes a positive contribution to the very good relations between our countries.

As two Balkan Mediterranean and European countries, Turkey and Yugoslavia understand each other well because they are equally loyal to the ideals of international understanding, cooperation and peace.

I would like to express my great satisfaction, because I know that you too share this view. It is my wish that high-level reciprocal visits, which represent a positive contribution to our close, friendly relations and which in recent years have been undertaken in increasing numbers, should continue during the ensuing period.

Turkey and Yugoslavia are investing efforts for the development of an atmosphere of stability, security and peace in the world, especially in this area. The fact that we, within this common peace framework of foreign policies designed to secure our national security, have opted for different alternatives and that our societies have different socioeconomic structures does not represent an obstacle to the development of our cooperation. Turkey, loyal to the Western collective defense alliance, is resolved to develop its relations with all countries irrespective of the direction of their internal and foreign policies. It is natural that in this approach we should reserve a special place for our neighbors. Turkey, which from time immemorial has valued consolidation of relations with its neighbors, is confident that we can all see advantages within this framework for the development of bilateral and multilateral Balkan cooperation. I believe that this understanding, to which we have remained loyal throughout the 59-year history of our republic, represents the true explanation of our desire for the further development of our relations with Yugoslavia.

I personally see that Yugoslavia entertains the same desire, in addition to this recpirocal political will, and bearing in mind the existing wide-ranging potential for cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, tourist and other domains. I wish to stress my conviction that we possess very favorable conditions with regard to lifting our relations to a high level. I would be happy if my visit came to represent a turning point of the kind that I want in the direction of stimulating Turkish-Yugoslav relations.

Esteemed President, the new conflicts which have arisen in the world in recent years have unfortunately lengthened the list of international problems, a list which basically is not a short one. The atmosphere in East-West relations, the conflicts which are going on or which have reemerged in Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Far East, Central America and Africa are fatal symptoms which make the 1980's a very difficult period for all of mankind.

And even if we were not to surrender to pessimism, we must admit that the international panorama is not entirely brilliant. In this tense atmosphere Turkey attaches great importance to the defense of peace and security by preserving a stable balance of forces between East and West, to the conduct of international relations with seriousness and responsibility, and to efforts for a balanced, controlled and reasonable limitation and reduction of arms, both nuclear and conventional. In this context, I would like to express our sincere hope that within a reasonable span of time concrete results will be attained at the talks which have begun in Geneva between the United States and the USSR on medium-range nuclear weapons. We hope that this year may be a year of positive developments both at the talks which have begun between the United States and the USSR to reduce strategic arms and at the disarmament talks conducted in other forums.

On the other hand, we attach significance to the implementation of all the provisions of the CSCE Final Act on the part of all the countries concerned. In addition, we would like the Madrid conference to end in a way which will ensure the convening of a European conference on disarmanent which would discuss measures to strengthen security on the European Continent.

To eliminate tension in relations between East and West and to create an atmosphere of relaxation depends directly on creating an atmosphere of mutual trust, on starting a constructive dialogue and on ensuring significant progress in the sphere of disarmament. We are conscious of the fact that Yugoslavia, for 20 years one of the leaders of the Non-aligned Movement, a movement which continues successfully, can, in the sense of its basic principles, make a considerable contribution toward these goals. From this point of view we welcome Yugoslavia's role in this sphere and sincerely wish that the forthcoming non-aligned summit will be successful.

Esteemed President, among the most important problems of the 20th century, the end of which is approaching, is the inertia in resolving the problems of hunger, poverty and lack of education, which are the results of underdevelopment. These aspects of the 20th century will not do credit to mankind.

To find lasting and just paths to resolve the problems which the developing countries face, and in particular the people who do not have at their disposal rich natural resources, is the collective responsibility and on the joint conscience of mankind.

Despite its manifestation in different forms, the negative effects of the crisis which the world economy is experiencing and which is felt both in industrial as well as in developing countries clearly stress the significance of the North-South dialogue and of the necessary efforts by all the countries of the world to establish a more just and balanced economic order. We sincerely hope that the efforts in this sphere will yield concrete results.

Esteemed President, I would briefly like to present our views on the important disputes in our region which wait to be resolved.

We follow with great concern the developments in the Middle East. Turkey feels indignation and concern over the occupation of southern Lebanon by Israel and the merciless attacks on the civilian population. In the sense of the principles to which we are loyal, we consider it to be inevitable that a peaceful, just and realistic solution be found which would ensure the recognition of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including the right to self-determinatioan, and respect for the rights of all the interested parties. This is the crux of the Middle East problem.

We are concerned over the war between Iraq and Iran, our friends and immediate neighbors, which has been going on for 2 years already. We are continuing our efforts both inside the Islamic peace committee and within the framework of our possibilities in order to end the war and resolve this conflict by negotiations.

Esteemed President, I would also like to touch upon the problem of international terrorism to which our countries, though to a different extent, are exposed and which represents a serious threat. Regardless of how different are the roots, goals, so-called motivations and ideologies of the terrorists, the goal which the" aim to achieve is the same: to destroy the institutions of the community at which heir attacks are directed. In face of these dangers, all civilized countries should be in solidarity and cooperate in their struggle against terrorism.

Turkey wishes to develop international cooperation in this sphere and is ready for cooperation with countries sharing its view.

Esteemed President, on behalf of our delegation and on my own behalf, I would like to repeat my thanks to your Excellency and all Yugoslav personalities for the kind hospitality.

It is with sincere sentiments that I raise my glass in honor of and to the health of your Excellency, to the happiness and prosperity of the Yugoslav peoples, to the further development of cooperation between our two countries.

Talks Continue 21 Sep

LD210230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- During the first part of the Yugoslav-Turkish summit talks today, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; and Kenan Evren, Turkish head of state, exchanged views on current international questions of interest to the two countries. They expressed their deep concern over the fact that the international situation is daily becoming more difficult and complicated.

The joint assessment of the two statesmen is that since World War II the general international situation had never been so alarmingly dangerous as it is today. This calls for intensified efforts of all the countries to overcome this situation and restore the world to the path of peaceful negotiations and cooperation. In view of the danger which the arms race represents for peace in the world, the regret was expressed that the second special UN General Assembly session had not produced the results which had been expected of it.

During the exchange of views on economic relations in the world, Stambolic and Evren stressed that the path to overcome the present situation can only be in the strengthening and expanding of international economic relations and cooperation and not in restricting them.

Trends on the European Continent, in particular the situation in the Balkans and the further development of inter-Balkan cooperation, was given a special place in today's talks. In this connection, the two sides confirmed the readiness of their countries to continue, through strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, their contribution to the creation of an increasingly favorable atmosphere in this sensitive European area. In this context, the two sides informed one another of their relations with their neighbors. There was also an exchange of views on the Cyprus problem. The assessment was that inter-Balkan cooperation contributes to the strengthening of the [word indistinct] security not only of the Balkan but also of the Mediterranean area and thus also to stability in Europe. This is of particular significance when the relations on our continent are exacerbating and threatening to endanger the atmosphere and the spirit of Helsinki. In this connection the need was stressed for further efforts aimed at the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE. Stambolic and Evren expressed in this sense the conviction that the resumption of the Madrid CSCE will reach satisfactory results.

Particular attention was paid to the Middle East crisis. The two presidents noted that the Middle East is one of the main crisis hotbeds with unforeseeable consequences for world peace. The Israeli aggression in the region, in particular the present one against Lebanon and the genocide and crime committed by Israel against the Palestinian people, was most severely condemned. Most urgent and energetic international action is necessary in order to curb Israeli aggression by political means. In the talks it was stressed that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis can be achieved only through Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war and through the realization of the right of the Palestinian people to a national state under PLO leadership.

Reference was also made to the complex situation in the broader region of Southwest Asia. And in this connection concern was expressed over the continuing Iranian-Iraqi war as well as the hope that these two countries will find ways to end the war as soon as possible and to resolve mutual problems by peaceful means.

Petar Stambloc also spoke of the activity and efforts of nonaligned countries to overcome the present situation in international relations. He stressed the resolve of the nonaligned countries to come forward at the seventh summit in Delhi with concrete initiatives to this end. Kenan Evren stressed the significance which Turkey attaches to the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations and in this context spoke in highly appreciative terms of Yugoslavia's role as one of the founders of the movement.

The Yugoslav-Turkish talks — in which the heads of diplomacy of the two countries, Lazar Mojsov and Ilter Turkmen, as well as Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council, and other associates of the two statesmen also took part, will be resumed tomorrow with a discussion of bilateral cooperation.

MOJSOV RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY TO MADRID CSCE SUMMIT

LD202304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, tonight received ambassador Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid CSCE meeting. Ambassador Kampelman has been in Belgrade for bilateral Yugoslav-U.S. consultations in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs in connection with the forthcoming resumption of work at the Madrid CSCE.

FEC'S DRAGAN VISITS IRAQ FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD201004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Zvone Dragan arrived this morning (Monday) in Baghdad on a visit to Iraq. In the course of his visit Zvone Dragan will discuss further advancement of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq with prominent Iraqi functionaries. Zvone Dragan is also the co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation. Besides talks between Zvone Dragan and member of the Revolution Council and Minister of Trade for Iraq Hasan 'Ali, the program of the visit envisages meetings with Iraqi First Vice Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan, Vice Premier Tariq 'Aziz and a number of other officials.

SUKRIJA-LCY DELEGATION DEPART LISBON FOR HOME

LD202302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Lisbon 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and the LCY delegation which he led, left Lisbon for Belgrade today. The LCY delegation was paying a three-day visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party.

SERBIA FACES WINTER FUEL SHORTAGES IN 1982

AU191927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 82 p 4

[S.P. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 Sep -- Today at the Belgrade City Assembly, representatives of the sociopolitical organs and organizations of Serbia, the city of Belgrade, and Belgrade communes held a consultative meeting -- at the initiative of the Serbian Executive Council -- to review the fulfillment of the 1982 energy plan. It was noted at the meeting that, "in the period to the end of the year in Serbia and Belgrade, the situation in the supply of all types of fuel would not become more favorable than it is now. Briefly, crude oil, heavy oils, gasoline, heating oil, coal and electric power will be in short supply."

Speaking about the current economic situation in Yugoslavia and in Serbia, Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, said that, in Serbia the most difficult situation is in the supply of crude oil and oil products. As regards the correction of the energy plan, he said that by the end of October a long term program of replacing imported energy with domestic energy sources would be prepared. The meeting discussed various measures especially to reduce the consumption of oil and products but noted that no such measures should be introduced only in Serbia because that would disrupt the unity of the Yugoslav market.

During the discussion on personal incomes and, in this connection, the failures to follow the policy based on pertinent social accords, the meeting was informed that the Serbian Executive Council plans to propose legal measures to protect net income, allowing an increase in personal incomes only if net income also grows.

SLOVENIA SHOWS FEDERAL DEBT, CONSIDERS NEW TAXES

AU161917 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Summary] According to the latest available information, the republics and provinces have failed to fulfill their federal budget commitments by a total of about 4 billion dinars. Slovenia owes about half of that amount. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

What is involved in this connection is an amount of 2 billion dinars, and the question now being discussed in Slovenia is how to find the necessary funds to pay this debt. The Republican Executive Council believes that the only solution is an additional tax of 2 to 4 percent on gross personal incomes until the end of this year. The Presidium of the Slovene Assembly has not adopted this view as yet and believes that the Executive Council should examine all other possibilities within one week. At a 2-day session in Radovljica which concluded today, the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Slovenia stated clearly that the trade unions would not agree to any additional tax on gross personal incomes. At the same time, Miha Ravnik, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, in his speech at the Maribor party school, wondered why the amount of 2 billion dinars has not been paid and why some 40 percent of income still continues to be untaxed. In this connection he raised the question of responsibility for this situation. At the same time, representatives of the Republican Administration for Incomes claim that the unpaid taxes and contributions as of the end of August do not actually amount to 2 billion dinars and that 95 percent of the unpaid taxes will be paid by the end of the year.